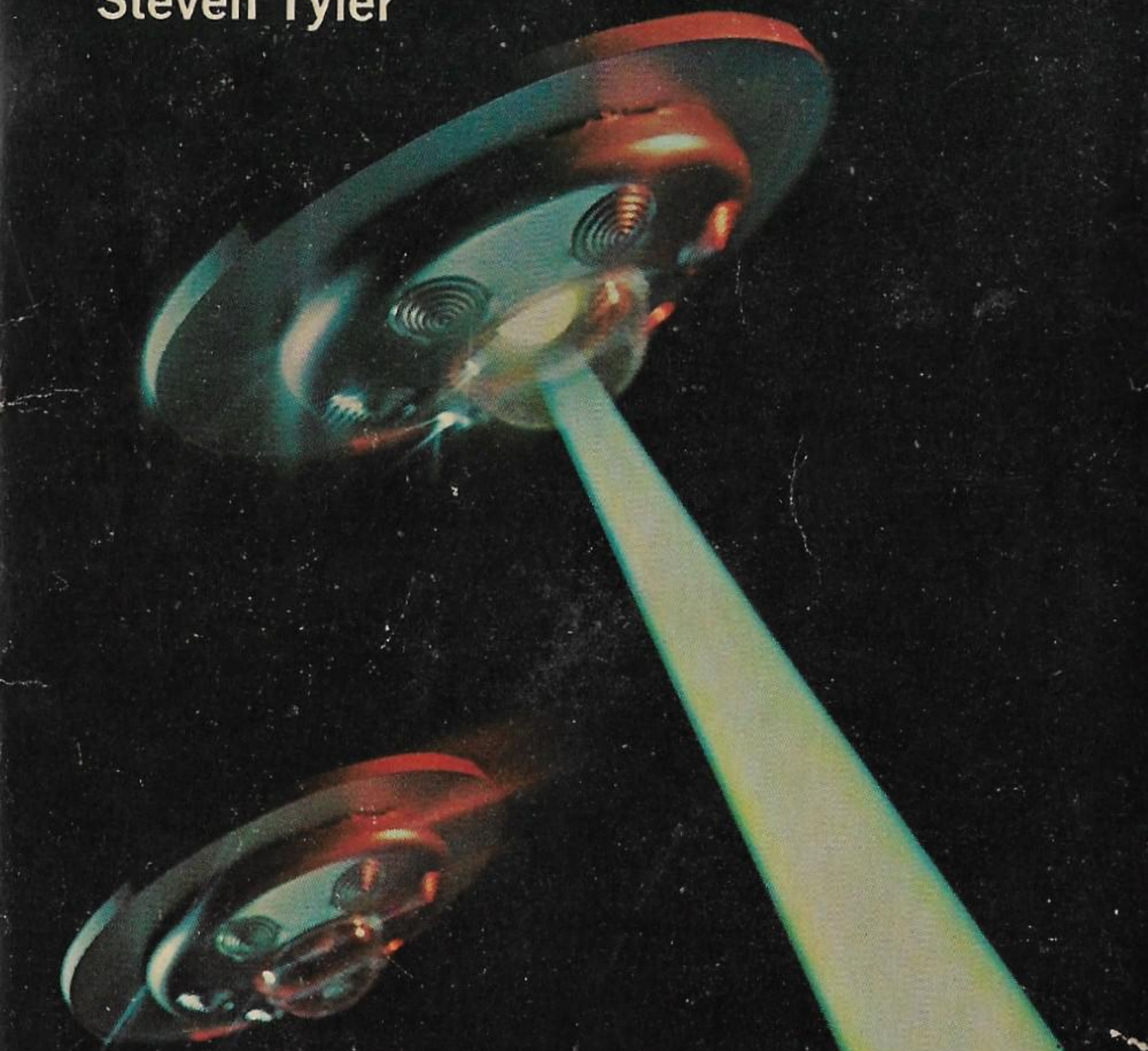
ARE THE INVADERS COMING?

60¢

TOWER
43-892

Steven Tyler



Do Flying Saucers mean the beginning or the end for us? This book, a major event in UFO investigation, examines the terrifying possibilities.

ARE THE INVADERS COMING?

Here at last is a well-balanced and factually informed book which attempts to answer one of the most important questions of our time. Written with wit and more than the usual candor, *Are the Invaders Coming?* pulls no punches in its review of all the evidence.

Mr. Tyler has written a penetrating and provocative book about a subject which is being given increased scientific attention and also demands serious consideration from every intelligent layman. After reviewing the impressive evidence to support the existence of Unidentified Flying Objects, Mr. Tyler studies the possibility of UFO's being under intelligent control, and considers as well the many other possibilities which were once thought to be too far-fetched to be true.

A renewed interest in the so-called "flying saucer question" has swept the country during the past few years, and raised again the strong possibility of life on other planets. For the reader who wants a brief but thorough exploration of this momentous question, there is no more up-to-date book on the subject.

ARE THE INVADERS COMING?

by

Steve Tyler

With an Introduction by
W. R. Akins
Formerly Executive Director
of the Parapsychology Foundation

A TOWER BOOK

ARE THE INVADERS COMING?

Copyright © 1968 by Steve Tyler
Introduction Copyright © 1968 by W. R. Akins

A TOWER BOOK
Published by Tower Publications, Inc.
185 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016

All Rights Reserved

Printed in U.S.A.

For
EAC
who was one herself

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION
by W. R. Akins 9
AUTHOR'S PREFACE 21
THE UFO IN HISTORY 31
THE CASE FOR THE UFS 54
WHY THE UFOs MAY COME
FROM MARS 68
ASTRONAUTS, SPACENAPPINGS
AND UFO's 73
THE BIG LIE BEGINS 79
THE BIG LIE 92
PHOTOS AND MOVIES OF UFO's .. 100
HOAXES 104
WHAT TO DO IF YOU SEE A UFO. 118
PHOTOGRAPHING A UFO 122
A SUMMING UP 124
APPENDIX I 141
APPENDIX II 144
APPENDIX III 146

Introduction
by
W. R. Akins

Formerly Executive Director
of the Parapsychology Foundation

Do not presume that I am about to offer a psychic explanation of UFO's. That would be rather like offering evidence of telepathy to prove immortality, of explaining the Ascension of the Virgin Mary by "flying saucers," or beating a horse that has died carrying coals to Newgate. My purpose is merely to introduce Mr. Tyler and his book. Although I have some knowledge of ufology, I know only my own field, psychic research, with any thoroughness and cannot presume to speak *ex cathedra* about Mr. Tyler's. As an interloper into his field, I am only too aware of the limitations which my own experiences, in my own discipline force upon me. As regards the significance of UFO phenomenon, I am in no better a position to speak than any other reasonable man who might pick up this book, and who is not a specialist. I may be in an even worse position, for my special knowledge may color my views. (In all candor, however, I feel compelled to say that I think I have been chosen to write this Introduction precisely because of these experiences, these misadventures in an older but equally suspect science.) If my bias should become too unbear-

able, I hope the reader will quickly skip to Mr. Tyler's pages, granting me the same indulgence I would grant him were he writing on my field of research.

Mr. Tyler is obviously a man who has done his homework and done it well. The purpose of his book is simple and clear. He is an apostle to the sceptics. He intends, and does, presume to write for the busy reader a sane and balanced survey of a most *un*sane and *im*balanced field, to gather the evidence about a question with which every serious person must concern himself. He is well aware that it is not so much the scientific advances in ufology, but the importance of the subject, which recommends his book. The aim of which work is not to convince; it is only to survey what we think we know. Belief, for a disciplined mind, is the first symptom of decay, and even the "crediting doubt" which Mr. Tyler advances is sustained by only a small body of authenticated evidence. For my part, I somewhat doubt whether Mr. Tyler could present in a guidebook of this nature many more or better cases and proofs than he has done.

The serious literature of ufology is not often to be found in its journals, but in books, usually books of a popular nature. The difference between it and physical research as a serious discipline, which this publication need suggests, is enormous. But despite the difficulties of writing for a wide audience on a popular subject, and without running the risks of scholarship, Mr. Tyler tries to lead the reasonably well-informed and thoughtful reader up and down the highways and byways of the ufological world. For the reader who is no longer content with party conversation on UFO's, with reading a snatch here and there in popular mag-

azines or scanning briefly, but judiciously, reports of the latest sightings in the morning papers, Mr. Tyler provides a reliable guide to the serious thinking which ufology has to offer.

He has, however, another task of equal importance. This is to jog the reader to a new awareness of undiciphered phenomenon, to the bizzare ways of nature for which science can presently find no place, to question the complacencies of what everyman knows is right, to study which affronts today's intellectual community, to cause the reader to be unfrightened by, but not therefore to accept, what appears irrational, hateful to his reason, horrifying, or worse, meaningless. In the history of science there has always been the fear of that which shatters our world-view, of events which, however often we encounter them, refuse to be integrated, to fall into a predictable place in that subtle snare which we know nature to be. All of which is not to say that Mr. Tylers' book is without bias, for surely no one would say that *anyone* could write on ufology without bias. But the author is quite open in his allegiance to the facts and unwilling to lead the inexperienced reader into theoretical confusions.

There are, to be sure, certain things which distress me about Mr. Tyler's book, but that is not Mr. Tyler's fault. It is a quarrel which I have with his whole subject, and my own as well. It comes from having talked with too many people who have seen UFO's and never having seen one myself. I, too, would love to be the center of a marvel.

This leads me, and none to quickly I fear, to my first point. Such scientific validity as the study of UFO's may have, at the moment, is a largely

reportorial one. It is altogether the more astounding, therefore, to see the degree of credence which is given to eye-witness reports; it is naïve to an extent which stuns the understanding. Doubtless they are not so widely accepted as a reading of the better writers in the field would seem to suggest, but there is everywhere an evident "willingness to believe." Now I for one am quite willing to believe in the existence of UFO's, but not necessarily in any specific instance. I suspect ufologists presume to much of themselves and others in the matter of sightings. The ordinary mistake of eye-witnesses, and of the investigators to whom they relate their experiences, is to overestimate their ability to *see* what they are looking at, and to underestimate the treachery of human memory. In particular such statements as "I watched the saucer-like object until it flew out of sight, never taking my eyes off it. I know a UFO when I see one;" if the "until" and "never" implies any considerable passage of time, or the "know" any degree of conviction, it is generally, I think, untrue, and almost certain to be untrue if, under the tremendous emotional pressure of a sighting, the observor has tried to guard against all the ways he thinks some small detail might have escaped him.

But perhaps I mistake the naïvete of those who write about the sightings for those who witness them. I recall especially reading Frank Edwards' sentence (referring to the Alexander Hamilton sighting of 1897): "Since affidavits (Hamilton's, in this case) are considered evidential before the highest courts in the land, we are justified in giving the above story more than the usual weight. . . ." Now I am sure that affidavits could be pro-

cured from nearly every witness to a UFO sighting, since they are not likely to be contested by any private or civil authority. And while Mr. Edwards, who is one of the better writers in the field, does say that they are merely "evidential," his tone is one of implied proof. As a newsman himself, and a very good one, he doubtless knows what many ufologists could easily find out by consulting their county clerk's office: that as many men have been saved from the electric chair by mistaken witnesses as were ever sent there by ones who saw what they said they saw.

Perhaps this problem of unclear, or inferential, writing would be readily solved were there less of a UFO market for popular books and more low-paying and scholarly journals, wherein the writers on the subject could learn to sharpen the tools of their trade.

Apart from this neglect of its basic equipment (pencil and paper), much importance attaches, as in psychic research, to the use of gadgetry. Just as we have our "brain synchronizers," ufologists have their "flying saucer detectors." There are so many people who cannot resist the allure of a secret skill and the sense of superiority which a gadget brings, to the great delight, and no doubt the profit, of the men who make and sell them. (In subjects where there are so many fools, it is perhaps inevitable that there should be a few wise men to take advantage of them.) While some equipment, camera and tape recorders, does slightly increase the evidential value of a case, it greatly enhances its informational value. Establishing the facts is one thing; having the information to understand and interpret them in a theoretical context is quite another. One suspects that there are

too few trained investigators and that many, in an innocent effort to get the maximum information, too often "lead" the witness and, by suggestion, elicit a crop of false memories. Many UFO investigators I have seen at work, through incompetence, anxiety for proof, or a simple willingness to share in the excitement, have too often tended to confuse the evidential with the informational value, usually by overemphasizing one or the other. Even when such phenomenon as UFO's do occur, they must be exceeding rare.

Apart from poor documentation at the outset, another major difficulty is that too many UFO cases are extensively written about when they have grown cold and are too old to be veridically investigated. As a result, much of what is commonly known about UFO's is based upon hearsay evidence by writers who have never checked their documents or witnesses.

Next to the appeal to eye-witness reports, via secondary sources, the most debilitating approach of ufologists is their appeal to the integrity (but really to the respectability) of scientists. Quite apart from the fact that these scientists are often exploring a new discipline for which they are unequipped, there is the strange, and sometimes fraudulent, innocence of such men. I would not suggest that a man judge his cabinet maker's character by his ability to build a cabinet, not even urge that he first judge whether the mechanic, to whom he entrusts his car, is faithful to his wife. I would merely remind the ufologist who seeks easy respectability that in psychic research no less than several Nobel Prize winners have been guilty of evident fraud.

In matters of science one should never presume

that the advantages of civilization have reached to a man's character. Unlike beauty, civilization is rarely skin deep; it does not go deeper than one's clothes. After years in a new and pseudo science, it is more and more difficult for me to accept the simple assurance that men of scientific skills, "men of integrity and good will do not deceive themselves, do not get caught in ethical traps, do not withhold data, do not give false impression." On the contrary, I have grown more and more of William James' opinion (or what he is said to have said): "No man tells the truth under fire; and life is a highly improbable matter, into which you proceed at the risk of your life."

So, it might be said, is the study of UFO's. But for every scientist who has strayed, there are a dozen who have not moved. For the most part, these men, the orthodox scientists, have not the time to take from their own researches in order to keep abreast with ufological studies, and are dismayed, and rightly, by the difficulty of applying scientific method to such ephemeral phenomenon. For these reasons many eminent scientists are shy or highly critical of the field. One need only note the writings of Dr. Donald Menzell, a noted scientist and a well-known critic of UFO studies. His work is a valiant and, in places, astonishingly ingenious attempt to demolish the entire case for ufology. They are, of course, no more "scientific" than any other writing on the subject, but they are well worth reading to discover just how far a "scientific" attitude can still be adhered to in the teeth of all known fact. If one were to believe Dr. Menzell, his temperature inversions could explain everything from the Immaculate Conception to the 1919 World Series.

As a scientific subject, ufology is still very much younger than its twenty years would suggest, and one could wish strongly that there were more men in the field, such as there have been in psychic research, who had the imagination of F.W.H. Myers, the penetrating intellect and genius for clarity of phrase of Eleanor Sidgwick, the integrity, but perhaps not the judgment, of Walter Franklin Prince, and the Scottish disbelief of Mr. Fraser Nicol, a man to whom I shall long be grateful (for he taught me everything I don't know), but surely there are such men already engaged in ufological studies. I can think of only two: Prof. Jacques Vallee and Dr. J. Allen Hynek (and perhaps the indefatigable Ruppelt), but doubtless it is my own ignorance which prevents me from naming more.

Perhaps when a society of such men is formed and adequately sponsored, we may yet induce nature to yield us a coherent theoretical view of UFO's. At present, we have no science of ufology; no theoretical system tightly and beautifully organized in the manner of mathematics; no solid body of repeatedly confirmed findings, as do the psychicists; no experiment which is reproducible in a laboratory, in the fashion of the chemists. Doubtless this lack of a generally accepted theoretical context, within which the facts, such as we know them, might be interpreted and become meaningful, greatly aggravates the problems of the investigator. The mind, and particularly the mind of an impatient investigator, like nature, abhors a vacuum and is always able to answer to its ignorance with speculations. And in moderation, this is not an altogether bad thing. Until the patient accumulation of more reliable data has been

completed, and for so long as our speculations do not interfere with our eyesight, such imaginings cannot do us any harm.

Time, like a policeman, is always at our elbow, moving us on, but perhaps it is unwise at the moment to stress the need, as many ufologists do, for a "unified field" theory. Such is of course the *sin qua non* of every science, but it is not arrived at through impatience and, remembering Blake's words about women, we do well to remind ourselves that every theory was an intuition once.

Unlike many serious-minded ufologists, including Mr. Tyler (although I admire his cautious approach to evidence), and never having seen a ghost, I have no objection to "little green men with pointy ears." This is not to suggest that I believe such reports, for I surely don't, but merely to say I would enjoy seeing such a creature. I confess I even read, and with some equanimity, the works of George Adamski. But I do find myself much out of sympathy with the almost apocalyptical hysteria about the future of the world and the salvation which ufology affords. Whether this madness arises from the fear of nuclear destruction or a belief in an imminent invasion from space, I do not know, but I am amazed to see how many people with an adequate knowledge of physics, an awareness of everyday life, and a passing acquaintance with themselves, can believe the study of UFO's is not a science, but a cult, and that its final understanding will provide us, not with greater knowledge of our universe, but with a new religion. Such willingness to believe, such enthusiasm in the face of all evidence is a sign of amiability in the young, but it is senility in the adult.

My own belief is that ufology is not, and can not be, of much religious importance. While we recognize that many religiously inclined men (of which I am one) have made signal contributions to the study of UFO's, as they have to the exact sciences, until we are able to point to specific and verifiable connections between events in the sky and the fate of mankind here on earth, which would quickly turn ufology into an exact science, not dissimilar from astrology, we perhaps do best to follow Mr. Tyler's example and cling to what we know and less to what we hope or will not believe.

Both as we turn the page to read this book and later when we think back on the subject, let us keep an open mind, fully aware of the danger that an open mind is often an empty one, or, worse, one stuffed with fashionable opinions—such as keeping an open mind. Nevertheless, let us try, aware that when the unusual occurs, the mystical will not be far behind, and knowing that neither considerable intellect nor firmness of character, nor an admired and determined honesty, nor worldly experience, nor long faithfulness as mate or parent, nor the integrity of professional skills, on the part of eye-witnesses, and despite documentary evidence, is proof against deceit, the world's and our own, when we suspect that a firm desire for the miraculous was woven in the mind, and was the unspoken assumption of all they saw and reasoned.

ARE THE INVADERS COMING?

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

That Unidentified Flying Objects—alias "flying saucers"—represent space expeditions from other planets is not accepted by most men of science. But a few scientists—among whom are men foremost in their fields and who were formerly employed in top secret aerospace projects—repeatedly state that the technological and military hierarchies are suppressing the facts behind one of the most momentous events in the history of man.

Before we examine the hard evidence as to what UFOs are, this writer-reporter would like to state that science-fact is infinitely stranger than science-fiction. This is because fiction is a product of man's mind while science-fact is a product of we know not what. If this book seems to drift into the "way way out world," then my purpose is accomplished; for I have tried to dig beneath the usual sources for research and my research has taken me—and I hope will take you—into a world where events and motives defy final explanations. My responsibility ends when I have reported accurately and cited my sources. This is where the reader's responsibility begins, for in Ufology the only deplorable opinion is the uniformed opinion. There are no experts to consult. The experts themselves are labeled liars or cranks by other experts.

The one indisputable fact is that extremely serious and mysterious events are happening everywhere around us—or to us. A mass of evi-

dence *appears* to prove we are under such minute scrutiny that the point of mere interplanetary curiosity should have passed long ago. Without knowing it, are we being helped, hindered, invaded, or experimented with? Is the government, which takes our taxes and sends us into war, guilty of the most blatant lying? Or could our government be correct in believing that if the truth about UFO's is released, all hell will break loose?

If the government is hiding nothing, then five million American adults who, according to a 1966 Gallup poll, saw "Flying Saucers" are suffering various degrees of hallucination. Among those hallucinated are approximately 100,000 "qualified observers, including radar controllers, qualified pilots and missile trackers" who sighted objects accelerating, turning and coming to dead stops like no earthly vehicle. (Source: Page 6051, *Hearings on Unidentified Flying Objects, Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives,* April 5, 1966.)

And what about the thousands of UFO researchers, including retired generals, admirals, astronomers, physicists and even a former head of the CIA, who have sacrificed time, money and reputation in the fight to recognize UFO's? Are they only deluding themselves and participating in a mass psychosis?

It is a fact that the majority of UFO researchers (hereafter termed ufologists) believe UFO's to be intelligently controlled vehicles from outer space. But majorities have been wrong before. As a matter of fact, majority opinion has probably been as often wrong as right. Therefore, the opin-

ion of a minority among those who have studied the UFO enigma should not be discounted.

The ufology minority opinion is that the UFO's are "unexplained natural phenomena" and, though this writer is sympathetic towards that hypothesis, it would surely be unintelligent of me not to give credence to a view covering such a wide spectrum of possibilities as the "interplanetary intelligence" hypothesis. The former view includes theories of the nature of UFO's ranging from "space animals" through "space plasmas" to "space ice." Distinguished scientists have said UFO's may be some kind of secretion from our atomic explosions; other scientists speculate they are electromagnetic "beings" from outer space or that UFO's originate in earth's future and contain our own descendents, who have conquered time and are here to study history. Heaven only knows how many other ufological possibilities exist which our mere mortal minds are incapable of understanding.

Only one thing is clear. Unless mass insanity is gripping humanity like the black plague, something is buzzing us; something that our scientists must struggle to understand. For if UFO's are indeed some kind of space beings—and I'm only half joking—then it's high time we learned their eating habits.

This book cannot tell you what UFO's are. We can only give you the UFO theories and the facts from which these theories are formulated. First, what does the mainstream of science have to say about intelligent life in outer space?

In November, 1962, several hundred of America's best scientific minds gathered at a meeting of the American Rocket Society in Los Angeles to hear an address by Harvard astronomer Dr. Carl Sagan,

leading world-authority in the new science of exobiology, the study of life outside earth. Before beginning his speech, the slender, twenty-eight-year-old professor chalked a mathematical equation on a blackboard—an equation which may ultimately prove far more important than Einstein's $E=MC^2$. Dr. Sagan's formula reads: n-r fp ne fl fi fc 11. Translated, it means that of the one-hundred billion stars which make up our galazy, the Milky Way, at least one million have planets maintaining civilizations capable of travel between the stars. Dr. Sagan computed that, if each of these million solar systems launched only one space expedition per year, earth could have received fifty thousand expeditions during its five-billion-year history—one visit every ten thousand years. According to the AP report of the meeting. Dr. Sagan went on to state:

> "In some systems where these beings found life, they would make more frequent visits. There's a strong probability, then, that they have visited earth every few thousand years. It is not out of the question that artifacts of these visits still exist or even that *some kind of base is maintained within the solar system to provide continuity for successive expeditions.*" (Italics mine.)

Dr. Sagan might have added what every exobiologist present must have been thinking:

1) Evidence may very well exist of interstellar "beings" having made numerous visits to earth for the past 300,000 years right up to the present. Exobiologists are speculating that these visits may have been instrumental in the formation of past, and

even present, earth civilizations. Indeed a major occupation of exobiologists on both sides of the Iron Curtain is searching for and analyzing possible data concerning these expeditions.

2) If, as Dr. Sagan pointed out, planets containing life forms receive more than their mathematical share of space expeditions, then planets containing technological civilizations would receive still more space visitors; and a planet which suddenly developed the capacity to launch atomic weapons into space should just as suddenly be put under constant surveillance by objects which the puzzled inhabitants of that planet would call "unidentified." However, for Dr. Sagan publicly to indulge in UFO speculations would not only have wobbled the solid ground of his carefully worked out equation but forever would have branded him as non-U in the scientific community. Although astronomers such as Clyde Tombaugh and Air Force UFO consultant J. Allen Hynek assure us that UFO's are constantly discussed by scientists in private, men of science tend to hold their tongues in public.

At a press conference following Dr. Sagan's presentation, a reporter asked if he believed in "Flying Saucers." "I do believe there are objects which have not been identified," was all Dr. Sagan would say. The closest Dr. Sagan has come to committing himself publicly on UFO's was in 1966, when the House Armed Service Committee appointed Dr. Sagan and five other scientists to review the workings of Project Blue Book—the official Air Force agency charged with investigating UFO reports. Dr. Sagan was highly critical of the Air Force handling of UFO's and was instrumental in causing the Congressional committee to appropri-

ate $313,000 for a two-year university study of UFO's.

What few laymen realize is that, since the discovery of several planets orbiting nearby stars, meetings of staid scientific organizations regularly discuss subjects like "bases within the solar system maintained by creatures from outer space"—subjects relegated to Kooksville fifteen years ago, when most scientists believed our solar system to be a hybrid in the universe rather than a regular occurrence among the stars. And Professor Sagan, as one of America's foremost astronomers, is expressing the standard views of his profession when he estimates that, of the fifty billion solar systems which computers tell us exist in our galazy alone, one in 100,000 supports intelligent life. Harlow Shapley, as longtime director of Harvard Observatory, is the dean of U. S. astronomers and conservatively estimates about one solar system in a million has a civilized planet rotating around it. But, there are some two-hundred *billion* other galaxies, *each* containing approximately one-hundred *billion* stars. Most astronomers' estimates of life-support systems lie somewhere between Shapley's and Sagan's. But, no matter whose figures we accept, we will arrive at the possibility of *billions of technological civilizations in the known universe.* And what about the unknown universe beyond the reach of our most sensitive instruments? Many astronomers say the number of galaxies and therefore the number of civilized planets is infinite. The word "infinite," like the word "nothingness," is one word no human can grasp because an infinite entity is beyond any finite being's experience. Yet even if our minds cannot grasp "infinite," our mathematics and our computers can.

Physicist Sir James Jeans expressed "infinity" this way: "If an infinite number of monkeys witlessly pounded an infinite number of typewriters for an infinite period of time, one monkey must eventually type out the King James version of the bible." This is more than parable; it is a statement of mathematical fact.

In one of his columns, *New York Times* science editor Walter Sullivan expressed infinity thus: "Given an infinite number of planets in space *or* time, someone, somewhere in infinity, with your name, is sitting in an exact duplicate of your room, reading these exact words."

What has all this to do with UFO's? Given an amount of technological planets varying from billions to infinity, the miracle would not be that there are strange objects from one planet buzzing the skies of another—rather it would be a miracle of universal indifference if everyone stayed in his own backyard. It is as natural for technologies with the means of interstellar travel to poke around solar systems outside their own as it was natural for us to send satellites orbiting the moon and Mars as soon as our technology allowed.

In a recent *Playboy* interview, historian Arnold Toynbee said, "Astronomers tell us that there are an infinite number of habitable planets in the universe, but the nearest one is probably thousands of light years away from us." Toynbee then betrays the fact he is outside his field by despairing that thousands of light years must forever keep planetary civilizations from meeting. (A light year is the distance traveled by light in one year—about 5,880,000,000,000 miles.)

Actually there are not only near infinite num-

bers of space civilizations but near infinite methods of interstellar contact.

Let's look at a few of them.

The prime objection to intersteller contact made by Toynbee and those unfamiliar with the laws of physics is that no space vehicle can surpass the speed of light—about 186,000 miles per second —which means interstellar astronauts would grow old and die before reaching other civilizations.

But physicists tell us this limiting velocity has been proved only within our solar system—the speed of light has never been measured outside our solar system, where completely different laws of physics may apply. Even if we assume the speed of light within our solar system to be the maximum velocity through the universe, interstellar contact is conceivable because of the law of Time Dilation formulated in Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity. According to this law, time is a variable factor depending on speed—as space vehicles approach the speed of light, time within the space vehicle becomes slower in direct ratio to speed.

To briefly explain Time Dilation, I cannot do better than quote science editor Walter Sullivan writing in *We Are Not Alone*.

> "A round trip journey that seemed twenty years long to the voyagers, carrying them to a point 137 light years away, would bring them home to a world 270 years older than when they left it. A sixty-year journey, by clocks on the space craft, would bring them back 5,000,000, years after their departure. They would have reached out 2,500,000 million light years—further than the nearest galaxy like our own."

How would spacemen travel sixty years, or six thousand? The answer could be found in some form of body freezing which has been the subject of recent widely published experiments. By this theory, a mammal could be "frozen" for vast periods of time and then brought back to life. Whether or not this human freezing-defrosting method is practicable is not the point. The point is that *some* method of arresting body cell changes is bound to work. Given a sufficiently advanced technology, almost anything is possible. For instance, medicine now sees old age as a "disease," theoretically capable of cure so that immortal astronauts might travel through space for eons in space ships the size of earth's largest cities.

Recently this writer interviewed Clyde Tombaugh, the astronomer credited with the discovery of the planet Pluto. Dr. Tombaugh said: "It is absolutely impossible for us on earth, with a technology barely a couple of centuries old, to visualize a technology 50,000 years ahead of ours. They would have discovered power sources, laws of physics, chemistry and medicine which, in our present state, are simply impossible for us to imagine."

Of the millions of species of animal life on earth man is, most likely, the most intelligent. But of the numberless species in space, there must be many that are as intellectually superior to us as we are superior to bedbugs. In fact, for all we know, space beings may look upon us as we look on insect pests.

Chapter I

THE UFO IN HISTORY

From the earliest times man has watched the skies and sought signs of revelation. He has always found them. Among the most ancient surviving documents, there are descriptions of sky-objects which, at least in the minds of many ufologists, are interpreted as the historical forebearers of the modern "Flying Saucer," with all the hidden meanings which that phrase implies.

One suspects, perhaps uncharitably, that many ufologists are seeking a pedigree for a subject which otherwise might not be quite legitimite. But whatever their motivations, there *is* a logical difficulty to be overcome. If we presume for the moment, as I think most people are willing to do, that there is "something in" UFO phenomenon (it is only other people's explanations that bother us), then we are almost forced to presume that it existed prior to, let us say, the Gloucester sightings of 1910 and '12, and this whether we favor a "terrestrial" or "super-terrestrial" explanation of UFO's.

There are other alternatives, of course, but most of them, by adopting a position which limits UFO sightings to the modern age, severely damage the credibility, or at least the *objective reality*, of UFO's.

For the moment, let us examine the historical evidence and see for ourselves whether any of these sky-objects were identical with the modern UFO.

These legendary apparitions, of course, have appeared in the sky throughout history, creating times of crises and stirring popular fears. Because of primitive myths which sought to explain these phenomenon, real or imagined, or which themselves may have created sky-apparitions in an attempt to bring meaningfulness to man's existence, many writers of what we might call the "mythological school" (Jessup, Wilkins, Trench, Thomas, and others) have even gone so far as to attribute religious scriptures to the contact of primitive peoples with extra-terrestrial "visitors." Others have attributed the low level of civilization in primitive societies, which otherwise might have seemed obvious, to "suppression" by these super-beings. Others still, to "lost civilizations" which preceded our own. In 1960, the American astronomer Thomas Gold stated his belief that life had been brought to Earth in space ships. Obviously here is a game that all can play and none play well.

Myth-making, from Homer to Morris Jessup, might be spoken of as a suffusion of the natural world with preternatural forces. For modern man, not less imaginative than his ancestors, nor less fearful of the unknown, not less terrified by his solitude in space and in as great a need for religious succour, the myths of past peoples, the angels and demons, the genii and trolls, the korrigans, goblins, sprites, leprechauns, marouts, and adumbulus provide ample feeding ground.

Possibly the oldest known record of "Flying Saucers" are the granite carvings to be found on

an island in Lake Tungting, China. Circa 45,000 B.C., they depict cylindrical objects in the sky, on which are standing people with large trunks. Some of these creatures have descended to the ground.

The enigmatic glyphs of the *mesa de Nasca,* in southern Peru, have been interpreted as a landing field for interplanetary space ships. (For a description, see Wilkins: *Flying Saucers on the Attack.*) Mr. Wilkins also notes that "they are or were *visible only from the air,* and, indeed are not visible in all lights." (The author's italics.) It is difficult to see clearly how anything can be visible from the air and not be visible at a few feet. The encumbrance of landing guides which are not visible in all lights, even for super-beings, must have to be enormous. The more obvious explanation is that they are forms of calendars, but such is typical of the confusion which besets even so learned a mind as Mr. Wilkins' when it enters the field of ufology. As Walter Prince once said of psychic research, it is a subject surrounded by an enchanted boundary, and upon crossing it even the greatest minds are bewitched.

However, quite a good "technical" description, quoted from Le Poer Trench, exists from around 1540-1450 B.C., found, with many hieroglyphics missing, in a badly decayed papyrus among the papers of the late Professor Alberto Tulli, former director of the Egyptian Museum at the Vatican Archives. Prince Boris de Rachewiltz published his translation in the pages of *Doubt,* the magazine of the Fortean Society of New York, and identified the papyrus as originally part of the annals of Thutmose III:

. . . in the year 22, in the 3rd month of winter, sixth hour of the day (*lacuna* after "day") the scribes' archivists, or annalists, of the House of Life found that there was a circle of fire coming in the sky . . . (but) it had no head. From its mouth came a breath of foul odour. One rod long was its body and a rod wide, and it was noiseless. And the hearts of the scribes became terrified and confused, and they laid themselves flat on their bellies. . . . They reported to the Pharoah. His majesty ordered . . . has been examined . . . and he was meditating on what had happened and which is recorded in papyri of the House of Life. Now, after some days had gone by, behold, these things became more numerous in the skies than ever. They shone more than the brightness of the sun, and extended to the limits of the four supports (quarters) of the heavens. . . . Powerful was the position of the fire circles. The army of the Pharaoh looked on with him in their midst. It was after supper. Thereupon, these fire circles ascended higher in the sky toward the south.

Thereupon follows a description of fishes and winged animals (birds?) which is so typical of these early descriptions of sky-objects (and so in contrast with our modern UFO dog-knappers) that it causes one to pause and wonder to what extent this is a description of an objective reality and to what extent we are misreading a symbolism and traditional coding for which we have lost the key.

From the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* come

further descriptions of sky-objects. In a scripture dealing with one of Vishnu's incarnations, Rama, we find this report: "When morning dawned, Rama took the celestial cart. Self-propelled was that car . . . it was large and finely painted. It had two stories and many chambers and windows. . . . It gave forth melodious sound as it coursed along its airy way." And in the three-thousand-year-old epic poem: "A blazing missle . . . of the radiance of smokeless fire was discharged." A missile which rotates, radiates light, is apparently operated by some sort of reflecting device, and leaves sorching heat in its trail. The *Samarangana Sutradhara,* among other Sanskrit *manusa* or "fact writings," describes a saucer or disclike object which ascended on a vertical line, but could halt, hover, and fly with great agility, and which operated over several thousands of miles.

The Tibetan *Book of the Dead* discusses flying objects which glowed and were used by persons of religious importance. In other ancient pseudo-mythical or religious writings, such as the *Book of Dyzan,* there is much reference to interplanetary travel. This Hindu chronicle or collection of legends tells the tale of a small group of beings who came to earth in a metal craft, presumably with the intent of colonizing. At first revered by the awe-struck humans, dissension later arose and the ruler took his space warriors ". . . into a huge shining metal vessel and rose into the air. . . . They launched a great shining lance that rode on a beam of light. It burst apart in the city of their enemies with a great ball of flame that shot up to the heavens, almost to the stars. All those in the city were horribly burned. . . . Those

who looked upon the lance and the ball of fire were blinded forever afterward. Those who entered the city on foot became ill and died. Even the dust of the city was poisoned, as were the rivers that flowed through it. . . . When the ruler saw what he had done, he gathered (his people about him), and they entered into their vessels and rose one by one into the sky and sailed away. Nor did they return."

Particularly striking in this description of nuclear (?) destruction is the "lance that (was) a beam of light."

Deeply concerned as they are with the religious writings of other civilizations, and with religious fervor pulsing between their own lines, it was perhaps inevitable that most of the "mythological school," notably Jessup, should bring to the Bible the "new criticism." This is particularly unfortunate because, while their Sanskirt and Atlantian widsom will pass muster in Chicago, in countries where their learning is more widely shared they are particularly vulnerable. In the kingdom of the deaf, the one-eared is king, but in a culture where everyman reads the Bible, and everyman who reads it is his own scholar, it is difficult to start a new religion. And of course the study of UFO's is always in danger of becoming an old religion made new.

For instance, it is quite fitting in this context to bring Ezkiel to the witness stand (Ezekiel: I,4 and 15): "And I looked and beheld a whirlwind came out of the north, a great cloud, and a fire infolding itself, and a brightness was about it . . . as the color of burning brass . . . I beheld the living creatures . . . , with his four faces . . . and their appearance and their work was as it were a

wheel in the middle of a wheel. When they went, they went upon their four sides, and they turned not when they went."

Upon the latter descriptions, Paul Thomas, in his *Flying Saucers Through the Ages*, wisely comments that wheels which do not turn is a meaningless reference to "wheels," and further notes that the text is obscure and the translation uncertain, and that some writers assumed that the "eyes were portholes round the craft. But modern reports of flying saucers hardly ever mention such portholes . . ."

When LePoer Trench, in *The Sky People*, says that God appeared to Moses in a flying saucer, and cites the following texts: "And the angel of the Lord appeared to him in a *flame fire* . . ." (Author's italics, Ed. Ex. 3:2), "And the Lord went before them by day in a *pillar of a cloud* . . . and by night in a *pillar of fire*. . . ." (Ex. 13:21); "And it came to pass on the third day in the morning, that there were thunders and lightnings, and a thick cloud upon the mount, and the voice of the trumpet exceeding loud. . . ." (Ex. 19:16) "And Moses went into the *midst of the cloud*, and gat him up into the mount: *and Moses was in the mount forty days and forty nights.*" (Ex. 24:18). (The italics are again the author's.)—well, one feels on not unsafe ground, but merely that three thousand years of Biblical scholarship have been neglected.

It is not until Mr. Thomas describes the Ark of the Covenant as "an accumulator of electric energy whose discharges caused terrible results," and muses that the Ark was "perhaps radioactive," and Morris Jessup offers his translation of II Kings, 2:11, that one begins to feel a little uneasy.

Basing his translation on the belief of a Biblical scholar that the Aramic words for whirlwind, *ruach cearah,* should be properly translated as "power blast," he procedes: "As they walked and talked there suddenly appeared a bright UFO, emitting electric sparks and blasts, and it parted them; Elijah was snatched up into the sky with a blast of power."

This kind of interpretation, free almost to the point of fantasy, is strange in an author whose important works, *The Case for the UFO* and *UFO and the Bible,* are so fundamentalist in tone and approach, and from an author who enjoins us to assume the Bible means literally and physically what it says. It is, however, a kind of interpretation that is all too common among ufologists. Even if we were to assume that *ruach cearah* means "power blast" not "whirlwind" (and I for one must assume so) nevertheless, we can hardly help noting that the words "UFO," "emitting," and "electric sparks" are all used without justification. It is discouraging to see otherwise able men, ufologists, fail to regard the facts before them objectively and take the same care with their language as they would have when they order breakfast.

As though the Mystery of Christ's Ascension were not mysterious enough, Mr. Jessup offers us "Flying Saucers" as a clarification. But it is not until the Star of Bethlehem is pressed into service as a UFO, by still another "mythologist," Virginia Brassington, that the reader feels the sterility of this particular approach to the subject.

For the reader who is interested in possible sightings during the time of the Roman Empire, no better works can be recommended than Harold

Wilkins' *Flying Saucers on the Attack* and W.R. Drake's "UFO's Over Rome" in *Flying Saucer Review* (Vol. IX, No. 1; Jan-Feb, 1963). Herein are reviewed the writings of the Latin poets, writers like Seneca, and the historians Pliny and Tacitus and Julius Obsequens. The latter, the earliest Roman annalist to record strange facts of nature, notes in his *Prodigiorum Liber:*

> *B.C. 218*: At Apri, a round shield appeared in the sky . . . two moons appeared at night . . . ghost ships appeared in the sky . . . the moon fought with the sun.
>
> *B.C. 216*: Things like ships were seen in the sky over Italy. . . .
>
> *B.C. 213*: At Hadria, the strange spectacle of men in white clothing was seen in the sky. They seemed to stand round an altar, and were robed in white.
>
> *B.C. 186*: At Lanuvium, a thing like a torch burned in the sky . . . and at Anagnia the year before a similar thing was seen in the sky, burning. . . .

The Romans were sky-watchers, forever seeking portents and omens, and between B.C. 220 and 90 innumerable "sightings," much mixed with legend, may be found in their annals.

As with these Roman "sightings," those recorded during the Middle Ages must be interpreted with a great deal care, being first understood in their historical perspective, and then subjected to the same social and psychological reservations, and logical criteria which we would bring to current

sightings. Nevertheless, even when this is done, several striking reports remain.

One of the earliest and most persistent of these reports was that of the ship which from A.D. 60-80 was often seen over the skies of Scotland: "Everywhere the air burned, and on many nights, when the weather was serene, a ship was seen in the air, moving fast." During the reign of Charlemagne, A.D. 742-814, the Comte de Gabalis wrote: "One day, among other instances, it chanced at Lyons that three men and a woman were seen descending from these aerial ships." In 763, during a visit of the Irish King Domnall Mac Murchada to the fair at Teltown, ships in the sky were also reported.

In his article "Did UFO's Stop a War?" (*Flying Saucer Review*. IX, No. 3; May-June, 1963), W.R. Drake translates a sighting from the *Annales Laurisseness* for the year A.D. 776, during the siege of a Christian castle by pagan Saxons: "Those watching outside in that place, of whom many still live to this very day, say they beheld the likeness of two large shields reddish in color in motion above the church (*et dicunt supra vidisse instar duorum scutorum colore rubeo flammantes et agitantes supra ipsam ecclesiam*), and when the pagans who were outside saw this sign, they were at once thrown into confusion and terrified with great fear they began to flee from the castle."

Particularly well-known are the "demon-ships" of Irish legend. From the *Speculum Regali* in *Konungs Skuggsa* comes this account:

> The people rushed out of the church and saw in the sky a ship with men on board, floating

> at the end of the anchor cable, and they saw a man leap overboard and pull himself down the cable. . . . He appeared as if he were swimming in water. The folk rushed up and tried to seize him. . . . The man was freed and hurried up the cable to the ship where the crew cut the rope and the ship rose and sailed out of sight.

A similar account is cited in the Irish *Mirabilia* (quoted here from Wilkins):

> From the "ship, sailing in the air," one of the crew "cast down a dart at a salmon; but the dart fell down in the presence of the gathering, and a man came out of the ship to seize the end of the dart from above, which a man on the ground caught from below. The man above said: "I am being drowned!" "Let him go," said Congalach, and he is let go up and goes from them swimming."

Gervaise of Tilbury, a wandering scholar and adventurer who flourished *circa* 1200, wrote in his *Otta Imperiala* of a cloudlike object that was seen floating over the churchyard by the folk of Gravesend on their way from mass: A man came down from the cloud, but "died stiffled in our gross air, as a shipwrecked mariner would be in the sea." The cloud then floated, or sailed, away.

In Hungary, in 919, "A thing like a burning torch (*fax ardens*) was seen in the sky, and glistening balls like stars moved to and fro in the air. . . ."

In 927, the whole of eastern France saw fiery armies appearing in the sky, usually at night, and

often accompanying the siege of Jerusalem or some domestic crises. Jacques Vallee, in *Anatomy of a Phenomena,* translates a French account, wherein: "Agobard, the archbishop of Lyons, is said to have freed three men and a woman who had come down from one of these spaceships," and goes on to note, from Agobard's manuscript, "that the astronauts captured in Lyons were obviously foreigners and that 'by an inconceivable fatality, these unfortunate people were so insane as to admit they were wizards.' The mob killed them, . . ." Drake, in the source quoted above, "Did UFO's Stop a War?" notes how in 840, the same Agobard found a mob lynching three men and a women accused of landing in a cloud-ship from the aerial region of Magonia.

Vallee also notes, in the source quoted above, that "In Japan, on August 23, 1015, two objects were seen giving birth to smaller luminous spheres. At Cairo in August, 1027, numerous noisy objects were reported. A large silvery disk is said to have come close to the ground in Japan on August 12, 1133."

More evidential, however, was the observation made in 1290 at Byland Abbey, Yorkshire. According to the old manuscript turned up in 1953 in the muniments room at Ampleforth, there had apparently been a few contretemps in the abbey and the cleric-chornicler who wrote the account clearly viewed the matter as a celestial rebuke. Just as Dom Henricus, the Abbot, was about to say grace over roasted sheep, which had been stolen by Brother Wilfred, one of the brothers rushed in to announce that "there was a great portent outside." Then they all went into the open and beheld the awful thing:

> A nearly circular object of silvery appearance, not unlike a *discuss* (*disco quodam haud dissimilis*) flying slowly above them all (*lente super eos volans*). It excited among all the greatest terror. Wherefore, Henricus, the abbot, cried out that Wilfred had fornicated with women. . . .

After the mediavel rennaissance of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the chronicles become more detailed and better documented. In 1239, "At a very great height, a strange object flying at great speed over England." (Recorded by Matthew Paris *Historia Anglorum.*) At St. Alban's Abbey, on January 1, 1254, Matthew also records ". . . at midnight, a thing like a large ship high in a serene sky, visible for a long time until it slowly vanished." In 1258, "A flaming globe that came down from the sky and reduced to ashes two villas, a mile apart, in Scotland (from the *Chronicon de Lanercost*). In Robert of Reading's continuation of Matthew Paris's *Chronicon,* he notes that on the night of Nov. 4, 1322, shortly after 7 P.M., a pillar of fire was seen in the skies over Uxbridge, England: ". . . the size of a small boat, pallid and livid in color. It rose from the south, crossed the sky with a slow grave motion, and went north. Out of the front of the pile (pillar), a fervent red flame burst forth with great beams of light. Its speed increased, and it flew thru' the air. . . ." In Henry Knighton's continuation of the twelfth-century *Chronicle of Leicester,* it is recorded that during November and December of 1387 "a fire in the sky, like a burning and revolving wheel, or round barrel of flame, emitting fire from above, and others in the shape of a

long fiery beam, were seen. . . ." An object shaped strangely like a ship was seen over the town of Arras, France, on November 1, 1461. Fire was seen flowing from it. For 1478, the *Chronicles of Basel* record "Divers kinds of crosses and fiery bowls fell to the ground from the sky, leaving tokens behind, in Switzerland."

In the *Anatomy of a Phenomena,* describing what may be the earliest known European representation of an UFO, *circa* 1493, Prof. Vallee writes: "The author of the manuscript, the German Humanist Hartmann Schaeden, describes a strange sphere of fire sailing through the sky, following a straight path from south to east, then turning toward the setting sun. An illumination depicts a cigar-shaped form in a blue sky, surrounded by flames, flying over the green, hilly countryside. The date of the sighting seems to have been 1034."

One of the most curious representations which may be related to ufology is the famed map of Piri Reis, from about this same period. Putting to one side for the moment Major Keyhoe's suggestion that a map of the Antartic coastline, with such accuracy and dating from that period, could only have been made by extra-terrestrial creatures who were once on this planet, let us look at the facts as we know them.

Piri Reis was an admiral in the Turkish navy and completed work on his world chart in 1513, basing the existing portion, showing the coasts of South America, Africa, and sections of Antarctica, on a map originally used by Columbus and possibly on Greek maps dating to the time of Alexander the Great. The Piri Reis fragment was sent by a Turkish officer in 1953 to the Chief Engineer

of the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office for evaluation.

The Piri Reis fragment is unusually accurate and doubtless could not have been produced by chance or second-hand descriptions. How such accuracy could have been obtained without aerial reconnaissance puzzled the Hydrographic Office staff. Because of the detail in land areas that had for twenty centuries or more been buried under ice, the suggestion was then made that, in his voyages to America, Columbus had with him maps which were thousands of years old.

Unsupported by our scant knowledge of primitive people, still less by logic, and not at all by physical proof, the ufologizing of the Piri Reis fragment has at least the virtue of being interesting. It also has other advantages. By postulating a spaceship landing, it ties in very nicely with theories of extra-terrestrial colinization, interbreeding with earthlings, and the creation of a heritage which eventually found its way into scriptures and myth. Perhaps one such legend included the cartology of which Piri Reis made use? Perhaps.

Briefly, let us quote some of the more modern, more reliable reports of objects which may be deemed similar to present-day UFO sightings:

April 14, 1561, Nuremberg: Many men and women saw circular discs in large numbers, red or blue or black, which suddenly began to fight one another. They also noticed two or three large pipes containing balls.

August 7, 1566, Basle: People saw a crowd of large black balls moving at great speed towards the sun, then they made a half-turn,

colliding with one another as if they were fighting; a large number of them became red and fiery and thereafter they were consumed and their light went out. (Both cases are discussed in Carl Jung's *A Modern Myth.*)

1520, Erfurt, Prussia: A wonderful burning beam of light of great size. It suddenly appeared in the sky, fell on the ground and destroyed many places. It then revolved, turned round and ascended into the sky, where it put on a circular form. (Cited by Conrad Wolffhart, "Lycosthenes.")

May, 1677, England: Great light in the sky all over southern England, many miles high.

March 6, 1716, England: At 7:00 P.M., an illumination for more than two hours, afterwhich it brightened as if new fuel had been cast on a fire. (Both cases cited by Edmund Halley, the astronomer.)

Dec. 16, 1742, St James's Park, London: A light arose from behind the trees and houses. . . . when it rose 20 degrees it moved parallel to the horizon, but waved like this (hereupon he drew a wavy line). . . . It seemed very near. Its motion was very slow. I had it for about half a mile in view. A light flame was turned backward by the resistance the air made to it. From one end it emitted a bright glare and fire like that of burning charcoal. That end was a frame like bars of iron, and quite opaque to my sight. At one point, on the longitudinal frame, cylinder, issued a train in the shape of a tail of light more bright at one point on the rod or cylinder,

and growing gradually fainter . . . so that it was transparent for more than half its length. (Cited by C.M., Fellow of the Royal Society.)

June 17, 1777, France: A large number of dark, round spots in the sky. (Cited by the famous French astronomer Charles Messier.)

Aug. 10, 1809, London: I saw many meteors moving around the edge of a black cloud from which lightning flashed. They were like dazzling specks of light, dancing and traipsing thru the clouds. One increased in size till it became of the brilliancy and magnitude of Venus, on a clear evening; but I could see no body in the light. It moved with great rapidity, and coasted the edge of the cloud. Then it became stationary, dimmed its splendor, and vanished. I saw these strange lights for minutes, not seconds. For at least an hour these lights, so strange and in innumerable points, played in and out of this black cloud. No lightning came from the cloud where these lights played. As the meteors increased in size, they seemed to descend. (Cited by John Staveley, Fellow of the Royal Society.)

1846, Lowell, Mass.: A large shiny disc appeared . . . and dropped a lump of most fetid-smelling jelly which was found to weigh 442 pounds, and was 4 feet in diameter. (Cited by Howard Chambers in *UFO's for the Millions.*)

March 22, 1870, in the Atlantic Ocean: A cloud of circular form, with an included semicircle divided into four parts, and a central shaft running from the center of the circle

and extending far outward and curving back. . . . The thing was traveling against the wind. . . . It was visible for half an hour, much lower than other clouds. . . . I drew it. It looked like a half-moon with a long shaft radiating from the middle. (Cited in the log of F.W. Banner, captain of the British ship *Lady of the Lake.*)

March 23, 1877, Vence, France: A cloud cigar . . . fiery spheres extremely luminous, came out of a cloud of peculiar shape and went slowly toward the north for one hour. (Cited by Jacques Vallee in *Anatomy of a Phenomena.*)

August 12, 1883, Zacatecas, Mexico: I had not recovered my surprise when the same phenomenon was repeated! And that with such frequency that, in the space of *two hours*, I counted up to 283 *bodies* crossing the solar disk. Little by little, however, clouds hindered the observation. I could not resume the observation till the sun crossed the meridian, and then only for forty minutes. . . . I photographed most of these strange bodies in projection and profile. Some appear round or spherical, but one notices in their trajectory across the solar disk by noting their entry and exit, on the paper that served to photograph the sun spots. A clockwork mechanism adjusted the movement of film and paper to the apparent diurnal movement of the sun on the celestial vault. . . . I photographed most of these strange bodies in projection and profile. Some appear round or spherical, but one notices in the photographs that the bodies are not spherical, but irregular in form. Before

crossing the solar disk, these bodies threw out brilliant trains of light, but in crossing the sun, they seemed to become opaque and dark, against its brighter background. The negatives show a body surrounded by nebulosity and cloudiness and dark trains of lines. (Cited by Jose A. Y. Bonilla, Director of the Astronomical Observatory at Zacatecas, Mex.)

Nov. 22, 1896, San Francisco: A cigar-shaped object with stubby wings was observed by thousands of people as it sailed slowly over San Francisco and environs.

April 1, 1897, Kansas City: Many people in and around Kansas City have reported watching some sort of controlled object roaming the night sky in that part of the country, pausing from time to time to send downward a brilliant white searchlight beam. (Cited by the *New York Sun*)

April 10, 1897, Chicago: From about 8 P.M. until two o'clock in the morning thousands of amazed persons declared that the lights seen in the northwest were those of an airship, or some floating object, miles above the earth. . . . Some declared that they could distinguish two cigar-shaped objects and great wings. (Cited by the *New York Herald.*)

April 19, 1897, Sistersville, W. Va.: It hovered in the darkness and began flashing at least two extremely brilliant search lights. . . . Those who lived on the nearby hills could clearly distinguish the cigarlike shape of the craft . . . and large fins on either side of it. . . . (and) could distinguish the flashing

red, white, and green lights along the sides and at the ends of the object, (as it flew away) estimated by those who observed it from the hills to be about 180 feet in length and about 50 feet in diameter. (Cited from the *New York Herald*)

April, 1896, LeRoy, Kansas: It consisted of a great cigar-shaped portion, possibly three hundred feet long, with a carriage underneath. The carriage was made of glass or some other transparent substance alternating with a narnow strip of some material. . . . Every part of the vessel which was not transparent was of dark reddish color. (From a statement by Alexander Hamilton. See Appendix I.)

Oct. 13, 1917, Fatima, Portugal: I could see the sun like a disc with sharp edges luminous and brilliant, but not in any way hurtful to the eyes. . . . It was not spherical, it looked like a flat and polished disc which had been cut from the pearl of a shell . . . and was clearly seen to have a ridged edge like a drawing-board. (From an eye-witness account. See Appendix II.)

June 30, 1908, Taiga, Russia: The inhabitants . . . saw a gigantic ball of fire. Immediately afterwards there was a colossal explosion which devastated a forest of seventy miles in diameter. The shock waves were registered in England. . . ." one observes an alternation of burned and unburned parts of the area and also an alternation of burned and unburned branches at the top of the same completely burned tree." He (Zolotov) adds that the combustion of the

trees was caused by light radiation and only in those places which were not in the shade of leaves and branches, that is, it was a radiant burn. Such phenomena, he points out, is characteristic of only nuclear explosions. . . . The effect of the explosion was obviously not the same in all directions. The asymmetrical shape of the destroyed area has led Zolotov to believe that explosion was somehow contained in an envelope of some other nonexplosive substance. (Quoted from Jacques Vallee, *Anatomy of a Phenomenon.*)

At this point in our study let us note that certain periods have been richer in sightings than others and that the years from 1917 to 1944, during which man developed his own aerial powers, were among the poorest. But with the coming of the "foo fighters" during the last years of World War II, a new era in sightings was launched. These luminous spheres, ranging in size from only a few inches to perhaps a yard or two, were seen by British and American bomber pilots throughout the war theatre. Usually red or orange in color and without detail or structure and apparently undetectable by radar, they flew alongside the planes for a while and then disappeared.

Of more significance evidentially was the sighting of Francis Chichester during his flight across the Tasman Sea. in 1931. An object which he described as "like a silver pearl" ranged alongside his plane, flashing with the brilliance of a powerful searchlight. It moved with astonishing speed, slowed, then accelerated again and vanished with the speed of lightning.

The reader who has come this far need not, I

think, be reminded of the many hazards inherent in the interpretation, confirmation, and evaluation of historical data. Systematic description of such data and insightful analysis of patterns are characteristic of our times and made practically commonplace now. Those encountering unidentified objects in the sky must be acutely aware, as never before, of the increasing numbers of organizations and persons providing valuable contributions to the empirical study of such phenomena.

The investigator wishing to present an historical survey of the continuity and the persistence of Unidentified Flying Objects is forced by the circumstance to consider vital factors: the adequacy of received data—documentation that has come into his possession only after having been filtered through the minds (and having passed through the hands) of numerous observers whose own records have been blurred or rendered suspect by time; his personal competence in interpreting and analysing such inherited material; and its application to our immediate present. Objective, cool, dispassionate, uninvolved—qualities, granted as they may be to the investigator—posit factors he is in no position to adjudicate concerning the material it is his lot to evaluate. For who can testify to the state of mind of earlier participants and reporters? We need only remark that those of us who have gone on record as having witnessed such objects are certain to be conscious of the disorientation and dramatic shifts and alterations of attitudes that accompany encounters of this nature.

Dramatic enough in a contemporary witness, how much has to be allowed for in sources, the originals of which are neither reliable or readily accessible to the investigator? How much of what

the observer has really seen has been reported factually? What part has hallucination played, sensationalism, the temperament of the witness, his status, or attempts (possibly obscured from himself) at some compensation for lack of status?

Always we find ourselves confronted with the unsettling realization that the real beginnings of the absorbing details are unavailable to us today —shrouded in the maze of time, washed away (if not completely) by years passing.

The revolution in our intellectual exploration of the universe is as phenomenal as the material under observation. What are the chances that we have been observed or even contacted in historical times by such extra-terrestrial intelligence? We must always remind ourselves that while the pursuit is fascinating, the methods used can only be educated guesswork. What actual evidence have we of visitations by such extra-terrestrial intelligence? Learned men direct our attention at certain provocative phenomena (the layer of green glass buried in the sands of the Holy Land) but those who persist in the question must follow it through with close empirical observation.

Chapter II

THE CASE OF THE UFS– UNIDENTIFIED FLYING SATELLITE

The person who probably knows more about the UFS(s) than anyone on earth is Dr. Clyde Tombaugh who, for many years, headed a top-secret satellite search program from White Sands Proving Grounds.

Since 1930, when Dr. Tombaugh discovered the planet Pluto, he has been recognized as one of the world's leading astronomers. He is also among the world's most courageous scientists, for in 1949 Dr. Tombaugh publicly announced that he had observed a "Flying Saucer" complete with port-holes.

Moreover, he sent detailed drawings of the UFO to Harvard astronomy professor Donald Menzel for publication in one of Professor Menzel's many anti-UFO books. The drawings were never published but, nonetheless, spread the UFO controversy from Harvard's observatories throughout the world. Astronomers were dumbfounded. Some laughed, but others came forward and said they too had observed UFO's.

The story of the Tombaugh sighting was recounted in *Life* magazine in its April 17, 1952 issue.

Dr. Tombaugh, his wife and mother-in-law, were

sitting outside his Las Cruces, New Mexico home at 10:45 P.M. August 20th, 1949, when:

> All at once they saw something rush silently overhead, south to north, too fast for a plane, too slow for a meteor. It seemed to be quite low. All three of the witnesses agreed that the object was definitely a solid "ship" of a kind they had never seen before. It was of an oval shape and "seemed to trail off at the rear into a shapeless luminescence." There was a blue-green glow about the whole thing. About half-a-dozen "windows" were clearly visible at the front of the ship and along the sides. They glowed with the same blue-green color as the rest of the ship, only the glare was brighter, and had a touch of yellow in it . . . it bore resemblance to no craft known to be in operation on earth.

Professor Tombaugh described the soundless craft as twice the breath of the full moon and summed up:

> In all of my several thousand hours of night sky watching, I have never seen anything so strange as this. I was so astonished that my impression was somewhat confused. How I wish I could have had binoculars.

Professor Tombaugh announced still another UFO sighting with the widely published comment:

> These things which appear intelligently directed are unlike any other phenomena I ever observed . . . other stars in our galaxy may

have hundreds of thousands of inhabitable worlds. Races on these worlds may have been able to utilize the tremendous amounts of power required to bridge the space between the stars.

Dr. Tombaugh told this writer that, for at least two centuries, astronomers have been seeing UFO's; but only those with unassailable reputations could afford to come forward and say so. Professor Barnard, after whom Barnard's star is named, wrote that he had seen "dark opaque bodies" in space (*Proceedings*, National Academy of Science, 1915). Leverrier, who discovered Neptune in 1846, first gave the name Vulcan to a strange space object similar to a planet or satellite. W. R. Brooks, director of the Smith Observatory, reported a dark, round body passing slowly across the moon (*Science*, July 31, 1896). William Herschel, who discovered Uranus in 1781 and developed the reflecting telescope, made three reports of luminous lights on and around the moon. (*Philosophical Transactions*, 82-27).

In the early 1950's, the "science-UFO grapevine" as Ruppelt termed it was crawling with rumors of strange satellites that had been detected in space. (The first artificial satellite, Sputnik, was not launched till October 1957.) In 1952, Dr. Tombaugh announced that he was in charge of a government project to seek out and find these unidentified satellites.

It was not until March 4th, 1954, that the Air Force made an official announcement of the Tombaugh Project. The statement, datelined New York, read:

The American Army is carrying out research at White Sands, New Mexico, with the object of discovering whether the earth may have hitherto unknown satellites.

This research is directed by Dr. Clyde Tombaugh, the astronomer who discovered the planet Pluto, and Dr. Lincoln La Paz, director of the Institute of Meteoritics of the University of New Mexico.

Although the moon is our only known satellite, American experts consider it quite possible that there are others of smaller dimensions which circle the earth in an orbit nearer than that of the moon.

Such research is particularly difficult, as these satellites are unlikely to be visible on photographic plates, except in the form of black dots on a luminous background. Moreover, to photograph one of these satellites, the camera must move in the same direction and at the same angular velocity. Any such discovery, even if it were of only one satellite, would facilitate the conquest of space, as it would remove the necessity of launching an artificial one by means of rockets capable of overcoming the gravitational pull of the earth, an operation which, in the present state of science, would cost several billion dollars.

Although this statement doesn't say so outright, it implies that the project was to look for natural satellites. But it is interesting that the government should have picked the one astronomer who had sent drawings of his UFO sightings to his colleagues for the head of their satellite search program.

Dr. Tombaugh was hardly neutral concerning UFO's. But what about meteorologist Dr. Lapaz? He had also made strange statements about meteors that didn't act like meteors. For instance:

> By Associated Press, November 9, 1951. After seven sightings of green fireballs in eleven days, Dr. Lincoln La Paz, Institute of Meteoretics, said "There has never been a rate of meteorite fall that has been *one-fifth* as high as the present fall. I should suspect the phenomenon is not natural . . . (they) don't behave like ordinary meteorites at all."

In July, 1952, Dr. La Paz reported to the Air Force that the fireballs were definitely not meteorites as "the color was wrong . . . they did not explode and flew in a straight line from horizon to horizon." (Statement to Captain Ruppelt, Project Blue Book.)

The White Sands Satellite Search had always been highly classified, but in 1960 news of the UFS was leaked by NASA scientists; and Newsweek magazine conducted off-the-record interviews with space experts at the Nation Space Surveillance Control Center. They said their tracking gear, in following the twelve artificial satellites—eleven U.S. and one Soviet—then in orbit had also locked onto a mysterious thirteenth satellite which Spacetrack reports deliberately overlooked. *Newsweek* stated:

> A growing number of scientists are now convinced that Spacetrack may have overlooked at least one other space vehicle, neither American nor Russian but out of the world, indeed—

> out of this solar system! This satellite, they suspect, is a visitor sent by the superior beings of a community of other stars within the Milky Way galaxy—a kind of United Stellar Organization interested, for archeological and anthropological reasons, in how things are going in this part of the galaxy.

Is it merely coincidence that the sixty unidentified flyings satellites appeared, with thousands of UFO's, just as man first reached into space—only a few years before we launched our own satellites and space vehicles? Also, the U.S. artificial satellite program has often been interrupted by the disappearance and, after weeks or months, reappearance of our satellites.

The first leak that U.S. satellites were playing hide and seek came in late 1962. A specially lit-up "Firefly" satellite had been launched in October containing four brilliant flashing lights so its trajectory could be photographed against the stars. Its flight was carefully followed for two months as the lights waned. Then, in August, 1963, its four lights began flashing as brilliantly as ever.

Richard Kerschmerof of Johns Hopkins University, which built Firefly, told reporters:

> This sort of thing is hard to believe. We have no explanation for the lights coming back on.

Rumors circulated that Firefly had originally been lit up as a "tracer satellite" because previous satellites had disappeared and reappeared.

Meanwhile, Telstar II, launched May 7, 1963, functioned perfectly until July 16th when, without previous signs of malfunction, its signals

ceased. But on August 12th—within days of the reappearance of Firefly—Telstar II was again sending signals as if it had never been gone. How had these two satellites been reactivated? Newsmen asked if the Russians had "spacenapped" them for examination, and officials carefully explained that this was impossible. But when the officials were asked if the mysterious "thirteenth satellite from other stars" that *Newsweek* reported could be the "spacenapper," they clamped up. Throughout 1964, officials continued to dodge questions as *four additional U.S. satellites ceased functioning* without reason, only to reappear working perfectly.

From 1965 through 1967, strange happenings continued to plague our satellites. Because of the cold war and its offshoot, the U.S.-USSR space race, tight security cloaks every nation's space program; but hard evidence of the existence of UFO's has been officially released by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration itself. Astronauts have seen and photographed UFO's.

Without doubt, giant artificial satellites would make excellent UFO service stations, on-the-spot laboratories to test earth specimens, and perfect and permanent places from which to observe—or control—earth.

As far back as World War II, the Germans had blueprints for a mountain-sized satellite they hoped to launch into orbit with a string of V-2's. Both the U.S. and the USSR are pushing plans for such a satellite base from whence they could, in theory, comfortably bombard earth with hydrogen bombs.

The fact that a satellite mothership seems practical from a UFO vantage point doesn't mean it

exists. Admittedly, the evidence of UFS(s) is not nearly as substantial as the UFO evidence—which is probably why no other book on UFO's gives more than a couple of paragraphs to these satellites.

But if the evidence of a giant satellite-station orbiting earth is insubstantial, there is very good evidence of such a satellite in outer space—namely in orbit around Mars. Top astronomers on both sides of the Iron Curtain are saying that Phobos, one of the two moons of the mysterious red planet, gives every indication of being a hollow, enclosed space station manufactured by intelligent creatures.

Phobos and Mars' other moon, Deimos, were discovered in 1877 by U.S. astronomer Asaph Hall. Their estimated sizes are ten and five miles in diameter, respectively, which is small for a moon or asteroid. If such bodies are artificial products of a technology, they represent an achievement absolutely beyond the comprehension of earth scientists. To push our own satellites, which are measured in feet, past the gravitational field takes immense power. To lift a five or ten-mile-wide body into space is almost unthinkable unless a device neutralizing gravity is used. Scientists are agreed on only one thing about UFO's: that their movements can only be explained by the use of non-gravity power. It is therefore likely that the UFO's are at least remotely connected with the mysterious builders of Phobos.

Even with a gravity neutralizer, the construction of Phobos would be an immense feat. As Dr. Clyde W. Tombaugh was quoted:

Putting up such a satelite would severely

strain the capabilities of even a world rich in resources.

The extreme poverty of mineral resources on Mars would have deprived them of the necessary materials.

But Dr. Tombaugh has also said that it is impossible for us to visualize a technology millions of years ahead of our own. Such a technology might have built Phobos elsewhere in the universe or even learned to make everlasting metal from the dead red rock of Mars.

But we're speculating. Let's look at a few impartial facts and expert opinions.

In 1963, Raymond E. Wilson, chief of Applied Mathematics for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, was quoted as saying:

Space probes are now being prepared to determine if Phobos is actually a huge orbiting space base.

Dr. Wilson was referring to the Mars Mariner Program to send satellites equipped with "life-detection packages" and TV cameras orbiting Mars. But when the Mariners relayed photos by the dozens as well as masses of other data on Mars and her moons, very little was released to the public. "There's a cold war on," the government said. Were they actually afraid Russia would establish a base on Mars?

Meanwhile, Russia was doing a great deal of Mars research herself. It was a Soviet scientist who first proposed that *both* Martian moons are artificial. Russia's leading planetary physicist, Iosif S. Shklovsky, heads the Department of Radio Astronomy at

the Sternberg Astronomical Institute in Moscow. In 1959, Dr. Shklovsky published the results of his observations and calculations on "the Martian Triangle," Mars, Phobos, and Deimos and their gravitational interaction upon each other which, he insisted, could only be explained if both moons were placed into orbit and intelligently constructed from lightweight materials such as aluminum.

"We have to assume," Dr. Shklovsky stated, "that Phobos is hollow inside, something like a tin can from which the contents have been removed."

Shklovsky based his conclusion on four peculiar properties of Phobos:

1. No known planet has moons that are as small as Phobos.

2. Both Martian moons, Phobos and Deimos, are extremely close to Mars. Phobos is only 5,000 miles from the planet's surface.

3. Unlike all natural moons, Phobos moves in its orbit over three times as fast as Mars. This is impossible for a natural moon, according to accepted astronomical theories.

No natural satellite can move faster than the planet it circles, because both planet and satellite originally made from the same substance were traveling at the same speed.

4. Phobos is slowing down and falling toward Mars.

Its actions duplicate the motions of all man-made satellites put in orbit by the U.S. and Russia.

World scientists greeted Shklovsky's theory with mixed emotions; but once the outspoken Russian had dared to break the ice on an idea that had been outmoded for years—the idea that there was intelligence on Mars—scientists studied his calculations. Many flocked to his support.

Dr. H. M. Sinton, an astronomer at Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wisconsin, supported Shklovsky in a statement before the U.S. National Academy of Sciences: "Phobos may be a huge orbiting city filled with men, women and children," he said. "The other moon, Deimos, might be one, too."

Agreement also came from one of the world's leading space experts, Dr. Fred Hoyle, astrophysicist, a professor of astronomy at Cambridge University, England, and staff member of both the Mt. Wilson and the Palomar observatories in California.

"This is the only theory I have heard that covers the mystery of these two moons," he said.

Dr. S. Fred Singer, professor of astronomy at the University of Maryland, and a key figure in the NASA Mars Probe program, added his agreement.

"If Shklovsky's figures are accurate, then Phobos could be artificial, hollow, and therefore made by living creatures," he said.

Some scientists disagreed with Shklovsky.

Dr. E. C. Slipher, director emeritus of the Lowell Observatory, near Flagstaff, Arizona, echoed the majority of Shklovsky's critics when he stated it would be physically impossible to orbit such a satellite.

"That's no argument," retorted Dr. Singer. "That's like saying the Egyptians couldn't have built the pyramids.

Shklovsky proposed his own ideas as to why the Martians would build two super-satellites. An interiew of Dr. Shklovsky published in the Moscow newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* created a worldwide sensation. The reknowned planetary physicist suggested that millions of years ago Mars was in a state similar to present-day earth. There were oceans, ample oxygen and civilized beings with fantastic

technical know-how. As the inhabitants saw their oxygen and water depleting they launched satellites which served as artificial planets. Such launchings would be easier from Mars than from earth because of lesser surface gravity.

The official Soviet Academy of Sciences subsequently indicated official sanction, if not total acceptance, of his ideas by requesting that Shklovsky write a book on extra-terrestrial life. He included a full chapter on his Mars satellite theory. The book caused the simmering Mars-moon controversy to again flare up upon publication in Europe and America. Among evidence that the satellites were artificial, Shklovsky calculated that while every one of the thirty-two known moons in the solar system orbit more slowly than their parent planets, Phobos circles Mars three times faster than Mars spins—just like our own artificial satellites.

Speculation about Mars ran rampant throughout the space-scientific community. If the Martians could launch giant satellites in the fight for survival, they could have emigrated to a more hospitable planet such as earth. Perhaps Phobos and Deimos were built by our own ancestors.

The Mars satellites, unlike natural moons, are doomed to destruction as their orbit swings ever closer to the parent planet—again just like all earth launched satellites. Possibly Mars once orbited many moons each packed tight with inhabitants—as the moons sank into the gravity grasp of their mother planet the inhabitants rocketed to earth where they were all but wiped out due to hardship, their specialist technology useless in the daily fight to survive. Support for these dying planet theories lies in the red color of Mars, indicating a formerly oxygen-rich atmosphere. If Phobos and Deimos

were the last of a string of orbiting, substitute planets, their inhabitants would be eyeing green, oxygen-rich earth with envy—watching us with their scout ship UFOs, waiting till our technology was sufficiently developed for them to find comfort in our buildings and food in our fields, pastures, and maybe in the human population itself. Fantasy, no doubt, but it is not fantasy that following publication of the Shklovsky dying planet hypothesis, both Russia and America went all out in the race to discover the secrets of outer space—and the Mars-Mariner Program was born.

Could the Martians have gone underground—sucking their oxygen with them? The two satellites might originally have been bases established during a U.S.-Soviet style cold war. When the Mars-Mariners discovered craters on Mars, scientists said they could be the result of atomic bombardment from the satellite bases which used their own surfaces as protective shields.

Shklovsky tried to put a brake on wild speculations about his pet artificial satellites by pointing out that the estimated sizes of the Mars moons were based on their brightness, under the assumption the moon had the same reflectivity as Mars itself. But if they were spheres of polished metal, they could be as little as a mile in diameter—which still would have taken incredible technology to launch.

The minutes of a large Mars seminar show the always opinionated Dr. Tombaugh finishing his report on Martian canals by stating, "I know others who say they can't see canals on Mars, but I'd like to see them have their eyes examined."

Tombaugh believes the canals are not actually waterways but regions miles below the surface, where the oxygen would be conserved to make the

atmosphere more habitable for plants and animals.

Do the UFO's come from Mars? It's as possible their origin is Mars as anywhere else.

The canals of Mars were first seen by Schiaparelli of the Milan Observatory in 1877. He wrote: "Their singular aspect, and their being drawn with absolute geometrical precision, as if they were the work of rule or compass, has led some to see in them the work of intelligent beings, inhabitants of the planet."

The canal theory was next explored by one of the world's best known astronomers, Percival Lowell. In 1894, Mars was to pass extremely close to earth, and Lowell went to Arizona to observe the planet with Harvard astronomer William H. Pickering. Both scientists agreed that "the dark areas of Mars may once have been oceans but are now regions of vegetation." Both described in detail the canals as reported by Schiaparelli. In order to be seen from the earth, they had to be many miles wide. It was suggested that what is seen are bands of irrigated land, not canals.

Lowell wrote of Mars:

> Irrigation, unscientifically conducted, would not give us such truly wonderful mathematical fitness in the several parts of the whole as we there behold. A mind of no mean order would seem to have presided over the system we see—a mind certainly of considerably more comprehensiveness than that which presides over the various departments of our own public works. Party politics, at all events, have had no part in them; for the system is planet-wide. . . . Certainly what we see hints at the existence of beings who are in advance of, not behind us, in the journey of life.

Chapter III

WHY THE UFO's MAY COME FROM MARS

The famous canals were the threads of evidence that originally led to the belief in Martian life. Existence of the canal network has recently been declared by such well-known astronomers, as Dr. Earl C. Slipher, lifetime Mars specialist at Lowell Observatory, and Drs. Richardson and Pettit, who saw the canals sharply defined through the Mt. Palomar and the Mt. Wilson telescopes. At least one canal map, by Mars authority Wells Alan Webb, shows an impressive network of straight lines connecting the "oases"—a pattern similar to railroad networks on earth. Other analysts, like Webb, suggest the oases are cities or large irrigated areas connected by waterways to polar caps which melt in the Martian springtime.

In July, 1965, Mariner IV made TV photos of Mars which Air Force spokesmen claimed showed absolutely no evidence of canals. The statement was picked up by the world press which ran such headlines as, MARS CANALS QUASHED.

But, among space experts, there exists what Ruppelt termed "the scientist-UFO grapevine." And within weeks, the grapevine was shaken by rumors that the Mariner photos did, in fact, show the straight lines Schiaparelli had first termed canals. The grapes fell off the line in the form of twenty-

two Mariner TV photos of Mars released by NASA after "lengthy analysis." As NICAP editorialized in a lead article titled: MARS CANALS REAL, NEW FILM REPORT SHOW—"The discovery of several 'canals' on the Mars-Mariner films—denied after the fly-by last July—has set off a new controversy about intelligent life on the red planet. It has also raised the question of whether the facts were known in July and withheld. . . . No one has yet explained how random cracks could follow straight lines and craters could be linked with such geometrical precision.

"The controversy probably will go on at least until the *next Mars-Mariner shot, in 1969*. Hopes for new clues, from an imminent NASA report on the 1965 Mariner films, have now been dashed; this NASA report, states Professor Leighton, head of Mariner IV TV operations, will not include any data about the canals.

"NICAP will try to learn—and report—the reason for this silence."

An admission that canals appeared on the Mars-Mariner films was made by Dr. William Pickering, chief of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory which ran the Mariner IV project for NASA. Further confirmation came from exobiologist Dr. Frank Salisbury, who specializes in analysis of the evidence for life on Mars and its satellites and who showed copies of the Mars canal films to NICAP directors. "When the films are visually observed, the canals easily show up," writes the NICAP house organ, "but do not reproduce well enough for publication."

In a report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Tombaugh said he had found "canal" streaks and "oasis" spots in seven of the 22 Mariner photos. ("Oases" are unexplained

intersections of the "canals.") These markings, the astronomer stated, coincided with canals and oases he had seen in telescopic studies and on Mars maps made by himself and other astronomers.

According to the scientist in charge of Mariner IV's TV operations, Professor Robert B. Leighton, there is hope future Mars shots may yield more information about the mysterious "canals." He said it was not known exactly where the camera was aimed during the picture-taking, so evaluators cannot tie in the photos to specific Mars areas.

Asked about Dr. Tombaugh's report, Professor Leighton said he had never spotted a canal through a telescope, but added:

"I have not done 1 percent of the looking Clyde Tombaugh has . . . Tombaugh knows the face of Mars like he knows the back of his hand. If he thinks he sees a canal on Mars, or sees something that could be a canal, I certainly would take him very seriously." (Statement to the American Physical Society, January 27, 1966.)

The reason for the differences of opinion about the canals springs from the difficulty of photographing detailed features. When an astronomer looks at a planet through a powerful telescope it is like gazing through running water. For fleeting moments, fragments of the picture seem to come through; but before one is sure of them they become distorted or disappear because of movements of the earth's atmosphere. Therefore, Mars, in photographs appears frustratingly fuzzy. However, the human eye is an observing instrument without match. Not only is it amazingly sensitive; but, in conjunction with the brain, it can store the fleeting bits of the picture that it sees and fit them to other remembered fragments to produce an integrated whole.

As astronomers scanned the heavens for signs of life, exobiologists simulated Martian conditions on earth. Biological experiments by Union Carbide Corporation, in New York, suggest Mars once may have had abundant water and oxygen. Dr. Sanford M. Siegel, who believes there is a strong possibility of life on Mars, stated:

> It is my firm conviction that if life got any foothold at all, it is likely to be there now." Survival experiments under Martian conditions proved that many life forms adapted readily to the oxygen-and-water-less environment. An important discovery was that the resistance of many plants and animals to freezing temperatures increases as the level of oxygen in the atmosphere is reduced.

Frank B. Salisbury, professor of exobiology at Colorado State University, published an article in Science which caused intense discussion among space scientists. In his famous book, *We Are Not Alone*, *New York Times* science editor Walter Sullivan devotes pages to Salisbury's article and the implications it raises. Professor Salisbury insists that we must concern ourselves with the possibility of technological civilization on Mars. Certain attributes of Mars and its moons, he wrote, "are most easily understood on the assumption that they are the product of intelligent beings."

He particularly referred to the peculiarities of Phobos and Deimos and to activity resembling artificial explosions on Mars observed from Osaka Planetarium on four occasions since 1937. In the first two "explosions," the light was visible for five minutes, on the last two occasions for five seconds.

Salisbury pointed out a problem which has long puzzled astronomers. Why weren't the two moons observed before 1877?

In 1862, they were far closer to earth and a search was made with a large telescope than that used by Asaph Hall in his 1877 discovery. Salisbury asks the obvious: "Should we attribute the failure of 1862 to imperfections in the existing telescopes, or may we imagine that the satellites were launched into orbit between 1862 and 1877?"

In view of evidence for Martian beings who maintain a super technology, he asserted: "We should at least try to keep our minds open so that we could survive the initial shock of encountering them." Salisbury predicted that when our first robot-satellite lands on Mars, scanning the red planet with its TV eyes, radio ears and radar feelers, the results could be amazing.

Chapter IV

ASTRONAUTS, SPACENAPPINGS AND UFOS

In June 1962, world-wide headlines proclaimed that a Russian man-woman cosmonaut team, along with their satellite, had disappeared into the limitless depths of space. Several lone Soviet cosmonauts are known to have perished in space before, but what is interesting about this incident is that this male-female team disappeared while shouting over the radio about a mysterious approaching object.

The story of the unfortunate couple begain on February 17, 1961, when their capsule was launched into orbit from Baikonour on the Aral Sea. Until their demise on February 24th, round-the-world tracking stations, including those at Turin, Uppsala and Bochum, recorded radio conversations between the cosmonauts and their base stations.

As they flew over Europe in the early evening of the 24th, the Turin. Meudon and Bochum tracking stations managed to tune in to their reports. The couple said they were in good physical condition but their air supply was almost depleted and the lights had failed. The man's voice said his dials were nearly impossible to read and the incoming radio signals were weak but that their space capsule continued on its prescribed orbit. Suddenly the woman's voice interrupted, shouting:

"I'll take it and hold tight with my right hand! Look out the peephole! Look out the peephole! I

have it . . ." Silence for several seconds; then the man's excited voice cut in, "Here! Here is something! *There is something!*" The next few words were indecipherable, then, "*If we do not get out, the world will never know about it.* It is difficult . . ." A few garbled voice sounds followed. At this point their space tracking station (code name Hole) came on to announce it was 8:00 P.M., Moscow time.

The Soviets refuse to comment about this incident concerning the demise of their cosmonauts. The information and recorded dialogue of the space team was released by Western sources along with details of the supposed deaths of three lone Russian space explorers.

On January 10th, 1961, six weeks before the Soviet male disappeared, space trackers at Cape Canaveral (now Cape Kennedy) were startled to detect a UFO following on the heels of a Polaris missile they had just launched. The full acount of the missile chasing UFO appeared in True magazine in the January, 1965, issue, and NICAP possesses a photocopy of the official log reporting this incident. According to the official report, the test firing of the Polaris was the main project of the day and the missile was to be tracked "down range" from Florida several thousand miles into the South Atlantic. The log states that while the missile was still climbing, "an unidentifiable object" seemed to pace the missile. This "unidentifiable object" was apparently so close to the Polaris and so much larger that the automatic radar tracking equipment locked on to the UFO. After a few minutes the UFO veered away from the Polaris, and the base tracking gear continued to follow the larger object. The official log goes on to describe how it took fourteen

minutes for the technicians to get their automatic radar off the UFO and back onto their missile.

American astronauts see so many UFO's that they have coined a nickname for the objects—"bogeys." UFO investigators report that while airline pilots either clamp up or talk excitedly of UFO sightings, astronauts appeared oblivious to "bogeys" during the first American two-man satellite flight on June 4, 1965. Colonel James McDivitt saw and took movie photographs of an "unknown object with big arms." At the time McDivitt's capsule-companion, astronaut Edward White, was asleep. A few minutes later both men were wide awake and two objects similar to the first came into view. In a letter published by NICAP, astronaut McDivitt writes, "I'm sorry I can't tell you exactly what I saw during the flight of Gemini IV. I don't know what it was, and so far no one else does either . . . I'm afraid we never will know what it is."

But while airline pilots do not handle classified data, astronauts, who are all trained scientists, must have a special "cosmic clearance" which is one step higher than "top secret." Because astronauts are in the public eye, they are instructed in the art of evasion which all public figures must practice so as not to give themselves or their secrets away at press or TV interviews.

The only other comment about the "unknown object with big arms" that McDivitt photographed was made by a NASA spokesman quoted by United Press International: "Careful study of the pictures taken by McDivitt of the object seen from the capsule shows nothing that looks like a satellite."

One of the movie frames McDivitt shot was released to the press. It clearly shows a disc or egg-

shaped object followed by a thin trail, but the public is left up in the air as to whether or not this is the same object as the one sprouting arms.

In May, 1963, Major Gordon Cooper was on his final orbit of earth when he radiod to the nearest tracking station at Muchea, Australia, that a greenish object was moving towards him from east to west. This is in opposite direction to that followed by artificial satellites. At the tracking station below, more than a hundred scientists, technicians and newsmen rushed to the radar screens and watched the UFO. The National Broadcasting Company reported the incident right after it happened, and eager newsmen waited to question Cooper when he was fished out of the ocean.

But the press men were told not to question Major Cooper about the object. The Information Officer said that a statement on the greenish object would have to come directly from NASA. But the eager press could not prod NASA into a public statement on the Cooper sighting. NASA didn't even say, as they had of McDivitt's UFO, that it was not a satellite.

The Air Force is, no doubt, better off not commenting on UFO's; for in the rush to explain away particular sightings, official statements have often completely contradicted each other. One example of this occurred soon after the first Gemini spacecraft was orbited on April 8th, 1964.

The unmanned test satellite was boosted into space by a Titan II rocket and carried an instrument package to report its performance and verify that the Gemini was safe for manned flight. Following normal blast-off, the Gemini went into its predetermined orbit. Before the Gemini had completed

its first turn around earth, it acquired four traveling companions which took positions surrounding the Gemini—two UFO's above the capsule, one behind and one in front. In the tracking station below, astounded scientists and radar technicians watched the UFO's keep to these relative positions for one complete orbit then swerve away and out into space. *True* magazine reported the satellite pacing UFO's and stirred a number of Congressmen to make enquiries. The Air Force sent back form-letter replies, saying that they had been advised by Leo Abernethy, Chief, Mission Support, Apollo Flight Operations, Office of Manned Space Flight, as follows:

"No unidentified objects were observed accompanying or pursuing the GT-1 spacecraft launched into orbit on a Titan II booster on April 8, 1964. Objects observed, which were detected on radar, have been identified as minor structural pieces which routinely break free from the expendable booster portion in the spacecraft separation process. There is no indication of the presence of any material which was not originally part of the launched vehicle." (Quoted directly from written answers to Congressmen.)

The Air Force "explanation" admits the objects were detected on radar but clearly indicates that they were actually pieces of the booster rocket which "routinely break free."

But a later statement completely contradicts the original which had magically made IFO's—Identified Flying Objects—out of UFO's. In an official NASA letter dated August 8th, 1965, written by A. P. Alibrando, public affairs officer for manned space flight, NASA informed an inquirer into the incident:

The answers to your questions on Gemini I are as follows:

The second stage of the booster and the spacecraft *did not separate* because the flight was a test of only the launch vehicle and guidance system, and the structural integrity and compatibility of the spacecraft and the launch vehicle.

The first stage of the Titan landed south of Bermuda.

It is the second stage of the Titan which actually places the Gemini spacecraft into orbit.

In Gemini I, both the booster and the spacecraft reentered the atmosphere as a single unit.

Surely, when we're testing a super secret space device and unidentified radar blips surround the satellite for an entire orbit, an investigation is made to determine what the blips are, as they could be new Soviet spacecraft designed to pace our own. But if the blips were Soviet devices, it wouldn't seem likely that the Air Force would want to hide this fact from enquiring Congressmen. It would be another opportunity to scare Congress into voting the Air Force increased funds!

Chapter V

THE BIG LIE BEGINS

When the Hearst-Metrotone film was released, about 1948, Project Sign, conducted by Air Intelligence (ATIC) and the CIA, was still in effect. The government was sitting on a lot of explosive stuff such as the top secret "Estimate of the Situation" which concluded that UFO's are interplanetary. They also guarded memos, conclusions, letters, reports concerned with the interplanetary conclusion. But prior to 1949, there was little indication that the government practiced what NICAP officially and repeatedly terms, "an intolerable degree of secrecy."

Ruppelt writes:

> The new look in UFO's was offically acknowledged on February 11, 1949 when an order was written that changed the name of the UFO project from Project Sign to Project Grudge. The order was supposedly written because the classified name, Project Sign, had been compromised. This was always my *official* answer to any questions about the name change. I'd go further and say that the names of the projects, first Sign, then Grudge, had no significance. *This wasn't true*—they did have significance, a lot of it. (Italics mine.)

In a chapter entitled "The Dark Ages," Ruppelt

describes the beginning of a period of Air Force-UFO history which continues through the present. The sizeable portion of officers who believed UFO's were, or might be, interplanetary were "purged" and replaced with those willing to follow the new Air Force line, at least officially. Captain Ruppelt states:

> With the new name and the new personnel came the new objective, get rid of the UFO's.
>
> It was never specified this way in writing, but it didn't take much effort to see that this was the goal of Project Grudge. This unwritten objective was reflected in every memo, report, and directive.

In "The Dark Ages" chapter, Ruppelt first speculates that the government feared mass panic if the fact UFO's were interplanetary got out. Privately, Ruppelt and other officers and scientists attached to Grudge speculated as to where the spaceships came from and what means of propulsion they used. Publicy, the spaceships became balloons, mirages, hoaxes and hallucinations. The government interfered with the press—anti-UFO articles were planted, and military and civilian observers of UFO's were "warned" not to talk about what they'd seen. Ruppelt describes how the Pentagon "helped" a writer sing the air force line in a two-part Saturday Evening Post article. Pentagon "encouragement" was also responsible for pieces appearing in Look, Time, Newsweek, and other publications which played up "the air force's mass-hysterical induced hallucinations."

By December, 1949, the public was supposedly conditioned by the Pentagon-directed Madison Ave-

nue Blitzkreig and a 600-page report entitled "Unidentified Flying Objects—Project Grudge." Its conclusions were:

Reports of Unidentified Flying Objects are the result of

a. A mild form of mass hysteria or "war nerves."
b. Individuals who fabricate such reports to perpetuate a hoax or seek publicity.
c. Psychopathological persons.
d. Misidentification of known objects.

The question is: did the government actually believe the above or did such statements merely represent a "front" to quell possible public panic, or to stall for time till more was known about the UFO's.

Let's examine one piece of hard evidence.

NICAP and other pro-UFO organizations repeatedly say that the Air Force "Estimate of the Situation" report of July-August, 1948, stated that the UFO's were interplanetary and in lengthy detail gave the facts and reasoning behind that conclusion. But the government invariably replies that no such conclusion was ever made by the Air Force and no such report ever existed. What does Captain Ruppelt have to say in his book, still in print and easily available? He writes:

> In intelligence, if you have something to say about some vital problem you write a report that is known as an 'estimate of the situation'. . . . . The people at ATIC decided that the time had arrived to make an Estimate of the Situation. The situation was the UFO's; the estimate was that they were interplanetary! It was a rather

thick document with a black cover and it was printed on legal-sized paper. Stamped across the front were the words TOP SECRET.

Captain Ruppelt goes on to describe the report for half a page, then writes:

> When the estimate was completed, typed and approved, it started up through channels to higher command echelons. It drew considerable comment.

Further on:

> . . . the top secret Estimate of the Situation was working its way up into the higher echelons of the air force. It got to the late General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, then Chief of Staff.

Ruppelt says:

> The General wouldn't buy interplanetary vehicles . . . although a group from ATIC went to the Pentagon to bolster their position, but had no luck. The Chief of Staff just couldn't be convinced.

An intelligent thing for an intelligent man like Chief of Staff Vandenberg to have done might have been to "play it cool" with a "rather thick document" presenting facts to back up a conclusion that must have been the most momentous ever presented to the generals. Namely, that his nation and his planet were suddenly under scrutiny by interplanetary spaceships. The possibility of impending invasion must have been passed through his soldier's mind.

One would think he would discuss the matter with his peers on the National Security Council (such as the then CIA Director Hillenkoetter, whose pro-UFO statements we previously noted) and call for further studies by top astronomers and other space experts. Meantime he might have said, "I'm not convinced," out of fear of leaks to the press which would have screamed in banner headlines with resulting panic to people and the stock exchange. But even if we accept that General Vandenberg took it upon himself to disregard such a momentous report, we have first-hand evidence that the Estimate of the Situation existed and was studied at the highest levels.

During the UFO hearings before the House Armed Services Committee, the 1948 interplanetary Estimate of the Situation document was often brought up by pro-UFO Air Force critics. The Air Force answered in a letter from Colonel D. W. Covell of the USAF Office of Legislative Liaison:

> There has never been a top secret document, entitled "Estimate of the Situation," which concluded that UFO's are interplanetary in nature.

This is not an off-the-cuff remark by an information officer but a signed statement addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the Honorable L. Mendel Rivers, which you can read on page 6060 of the official records of the hearings. (Available free from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.)

Other former government officials besides Ruppelt have stated that the Estimate of the Situation exists and the above Air Force statement is only one of many denials that it exists or has ever existed.

Unless Captain Ruppelt and Major Fournet suffered a joint hallucination, either they or the Air Force must be lying.

In his book Captain Ruppelt discusses other government reports that concluded UFO's are interplanetary spaceships. Chapter 16, entitled "The Hierarchy Ponders" is devoted to the January, 1953, forum of a "panel of experts"—six top scientists—assembled by the government to report on UFO's. Captain Ruppelt writes of one study presented to the panel.

> The next item on the agenda, when the panel had finished absorbing all of the details of the fifty selected top reports, was a review of a very hot and very highly controversial study. It was based on the idea that Major Dewey Fournet and I had talked about several months before—an analysis of the motions of the reported UFO's in an attempt to determine whether they were intelligently controlled. The study was hot because it wasn't official and the reason it wasn't official was because it was so hot. It concluded that the UFO's were interplanetary spaceships. The report had circulated around high command levels of intelligence, and it had been read with a good deal of interest. But even though some officers at command levels just a notch below General Samford bought it, the space behind the words "Approved by" was blank—no one would stick his neck out and officially send it to the top.

For the record, the Major Dewey Fournet mentioned above is a long time member of the NICAP

board of governors and supports everything Captain Ruppelt wrote concerning the aforementioned interplanetary origin of UFO reports. Now we'll directly quote what Captain Ruppelt says about the UFO panel of space experts. When the scientists convened on the morning of January 12, 1953, they were given their orders—sent down from the highest government authority. The order stated that any one of the following verdicts would be made:

1. All UFO reports are explainable as known objects or natural phenomena; therefore the investigation should be permanently discontinued.
2. The UFO reports do not contain enough data upon which to base a final concqusion. Project Blue Book should be continued in hopes of obtaining better data.
3. The UFO's are interplanetary spacecraft.

Ruppelt continues:

> The written verdict, the group was told, would be given to the National Security Council, a council made up of the directors of all U.S. intelligence agencies, and thence it would go to the President of the United States—if they should decide that the UFO's were interplanetary spacecraft.
>
> Because of military regulations, the names of the panel members, like the names of so many other people associated with the UFO story, cannot be revealed."

Ruppelt hints who these six top scientists were:

1. "Developed the radar that pulled us out of

a big hole at the beginning of World War II."
2. "One of the fathers of the H-Bomb."
3. "Chief civilian advisor to one of our top military commanders."
4. "An astronomer whose unpublished fight to get the UFO recognized is respected throughout scientific circles."
5. "Noted for his highly theoretical physics and mathematics."
6. "Pioneered operations research during World War II."

Ruppelt concludes:

> The sixth member of the panel had been honored by the American Rocket Society and the International Astronautical Federations for his work in moving space travel from the Buck Rogers realm to a point of near reality and who is now a rocket expert.

From private sources, this writer understands that the astronomer panelist was Clyde Tombaugh and the rocket expert was Hermann Oberth.

The panel puzzled over multitudes of reports, statements of witnesses, and radarscopes. They studied both still and motion pictures and questioned photoanalysts about those pictures. They had access to all sorts of classified UFO data—both-American and foreign. Mainly, they were able to get each other's expert opinions. One of the panelists made a survey among his fellow astronomers and found that eleven percent had at some time seen UFO's as against one percent of a "control group" from the general population.

At innumerable conferences, the half-dozen space

experts discussed what the UFO's could actually be. Such possibilities as light phenomena, ball lightning, temperature inversion, or other natural phenomena were disregarded.

According to Captain Ruppelt, the panel concluded that:

> If they (UFO's) were real, then they would have to be spacecraft because no one at the meeting gave a second thought to the possibility that the UFO's might be a supersecret U.S. aircraft or a Soviet development. The scientists knew everything that was going on in the U.S. and they knew that no country in the world had developed their technology far enough to build a craft that would perform as the UFO's.

Of the three choices the government had given the panel, they decided on number two—"not enough data."

But their report strongly recommended Project Blue Book be quadrupled in size; and, Ruppelt tells us, they recommended that the project "be staffed by specially trained experts in the fields of electronics, meteorology, photography, physics, and other fields of science pertinent to UFO investigation . . . military and civilian scientists should be alerted and instructed to use every piece of available equipment that could be used to track UFO's . . . lastly, they said that the American public should be told every detail of every phase of the UFO investigation."

Ruppelt agrees that "declassification of UFO data would keep the Air Force on the ball—sloppy investigations and analyses would never occur."

Ruppelt ends the chapter on this supersecret UFO conference with a discussion of the opinions of unnamed "spectators" (himself included?) who felt the scientist-conferees actually were "afraid to stick their necks out. They could see no reason to continue to assume that the UFO's weren't interplanetary vehicles."

But even if these top scientists, convened by the government, were afraid to conclude the UFO's were from outer space, they did conclude UFO's were "real" and Blue Book should be "quadrupled in size." At that time, as mentioned, Blue Book already had a sizable staff of its own besides use of the hundreds of scientists and technicians of "Project Bear."

But apparently the government didn't trust the conclusions of their UFO science panel, for Blue Book was practically disbanded. When Captain Ruppelt left the Air Force he turned Blue Book over to the command of a Sergeant Max Futch, and the project has never since consisted of more than three or four people.

Did the Air Force really disregard the scientists' conclusions? In his book we find Captain Ruppelt speculating that Blue Book might actually be a front meant to dispel public fears of UFO's—a front for a giant super-secret UFO Project.

From the way Blue Book was handled during Ruppelt's command, we wonder if his project didn't begin as a true UFO investigative agency and end as a mere facade to distribute UFO press handouts. The history of Ruppelt's command is more than odd—it is frankly irrational. Ruppelt begins his command with top secret clearance, a Pentagon liaison officer (Major Knowles) and hundreds of staff members and consultants. A special board of space experts send their UFO conclusions and recommendations to the National Security Council made up of the chiefs of the CIA, Army, Navy, Air Force, State Department, and other intelligence agencies who in turn report directly to the President. Their official recommendation demands an all-out campaign, by military and civilian authorities under the direction of Project Blue Book, to determine the nature of the UFO's with "every piece of available equipment that could be used to track UFO's." Instead, Blue Book is all but disbanded. The project is declassified and given a skeleton staff. On whose authority? Are we to believe the members of the National Security Council, not scientists themselves, countermanded the carefully considered *official* recommendations of a committee of government scientists ordered to make recommendations vis-a-vis UFO's? It is not inconceivable that the National Security Council shrugged off UFO's, allowing Blue Book to be turned over to a sergeant—but they could hardly have done this unless a second report was made by a second panel of scientists which completely contradicted the first panel. But why wasn't this second "anti-UFO" report made public? Surely the Air Force would have been happy to show scientific evidence that UFO's were merely "conventional aircraft, hoaxes or hallucinations" as Air Force press handouts stated.

Captain Ruppelt writes of his final year in command of Blue Book:

> Maybe I was just playing the front man to a big cover-up. I didn't like it because if somebody up above me knew that UFO's were really

spacecraft, I could make a big fool of myself if the truth came out. I checked into this thoroughly.

But the Captain never tells what the results of his checking were.

If the National Security Council *did* take the UFO panel's recommendations for an all-out UFO investigation, they might appoint a high-ranking officer, with a scientific background to lead the investigation. Meanwhile, Ruppelt's emasculated Project Blue Book would be the perfect ploy to handle minor sightings and press inquiries.

On December 1, 1953, the Air Technical Intelligence Center at Dayton, Ohio, released a strange but official statement. Two-hundred seventy-five spectrum cameras, specially designed to cope with the fleeting UFO's, had been distributed to bases across the United States and to seventy-five bases abroad. According to the Air Force announcement, these cameras:

> . . . comprise two coupled lenses, of which one is an ordinary lens for taking photographs, while the other is a spectrograph. The light from the object, dispersed by the grating, will register on a plate, and the spectrum thus obtained will be studied by the research department . . .

We are informed that "the decision of the Air Force was taken after an examination of reports on appearances of unidentified objects received from a number of bases."

The Air Force has never announced what, if anything, these 275 special cameras photographed; but their distribution across the world admittedly for

the purpose of photographing UFO's, indicates that the recommendation of the six scientist panel "to use every piece of available equipment" in tracking UFO's had been implemented.

The world-wide spectrum-camera project was only one of many methods of searching out UFO's. In scanning the heavens something new was detected —the UFS—Unidentified Flying Satellite. Whatever it is, or they are, the government has taken those rarely discussed UFS's very seriously. Is a UFS a giant mothership for UFO's? Does a UFS exist at all? The reader has been presented with the facts in an earlier chapter. He must decide for himself.

Chapter VI

THE BIG LIE

During the worldwide UFO flap following World War II, several governments established agencies to determine just what was being sighted.

The American investigation was a joint Air Force-CIA effort formed in 1947 under the name PROJECT SIGN, later changed to PROJECT GRUDGE, then to PROJECT BLUE BOOK. The latter has since remained the title of the official UFO agency. Project Blue Book is responsible to the Foreign Technology Division, Air Force Systems Command —Wright-Patterson Air Base, Ohio.

The Central Intelligence Agency claims to have turned over all UFO responsibility to the Air Force subsequent to "the early 1950's."

Three Americans in a position to know more about UFOs than any one else were Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter, who headed the Central Intelligence Agency from 1946 to October, 1950; Captain Edward J. Ruppelt, who originated the term "Unidentified Flying Object" while directing Project Grudge and who went on to organize and become the first chief of Project Blue Book; and Major Dewey Fournet, former Pentagon Monitor and Liaison Officer of Project Blue Book.

These three men remained silent on the subject of UFOs as long as they remained under military orders. But upon leaving the government, each publicly stated that the government knows UFOs are of extra-terrestrial origin but is withholding this and other vital UFO facts from the public.

In 1956 Major Donald Keyhoe, Admiral Hillenkoetter, Major Fournet, Rear Admiral H. B. Knowles, General Albert Wedemeyer and Col. J. Bryan, III, together formed the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP). with headquarters in Washington, D.C., NICAP aims to end what it terms "an intolerable degree of secrecy concerning UFOs."

NICAP's first chairman was Admiral D.S. Fahrney. No stranger to fights for unpopular causes, Admiral Fahrney had battled Navy skeptics for years before his program for "pilotless weapons development" was adopted. He is now popularly known as "the father of guided missiles."

NICAP has 12,000 members, including some 40 teams of scientists and various specialists trained in investigative technique located throughout the country who report on UFO sightings after exhaustive investigations. They have so far verified 18,000 sightings as "genuine," including nearly 1,000 sightings by astronomers, missile trackers, airline pilots and other "trained observers."

NICAP disseminates UFO data through their publications, which include the bi-monthly 8-page UFO Investigator and The UFO Evidence, a periodically updated 190-page compilation of the 700 best documented reports, photos and general ufology. Besides NICAP, there are several dozen other UFO organizations in the United States dedicated to exposing "the silent group," as NICAP terms the procensorship faction dominant among the military-technologic hierarchy.

These groups run the gamut from the Venusian

Embassy in Brooklyn, staffed by real Venusians "temporarily incarnate in earthling bodies," to the scientific Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO) in Tucson, Arizona, which was established in 1952, four years before NICAP. APRO is especially expert in foreign ufology and its select membership of less than a thousand may include more scientists than any other UFO organization.

But it was NICAP that was primarily responsible for raising the public image of "Flying Saucers" from the level of kooks and contactees to the point where a Congressional committee held UFO hearings and accepted the recommendation of a distinguished scientific panel that a 15-month university study of UFOs be conducted.

NICAP's views on UFOs can be judged from the statements of its most prominent members.

According to a 1967 NICAP release, all the NICAP officers we will quote continue to stand by the statements below.

Admiral Hillenkoetter has been Director of both the CIA and NICAP and subsequently served on the NICAP board of governors for five years. In the May, 1967, *Playboy*, Senator Stephen M. Young (Dem., Ohio) wrote an article severely criticising the CIA but singling out Admiral Hillenkoetter for special praise, calling the founder of the CIA "brilliant."

A UPI dispatch on May 20, 1960, said: "Retired Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter, 63, says he thinks UFOs are 'under intelligent guidance' but doesn't think they are Russian . . . He believes they are controlled by unknown sources of intelligence." At an earlier NICAP press conference the retired CIA Chief released a prepared statement:

> Behind the scenes, high ranking Air Force Officers are soberly concerned about the UFOs, but through official secrecy and ridicule many citizens are led to believe the unknown flying objects are nonsense . . . To hide the facts the Air Force has silenced its personnel . . . It is time for the truth to be brought out. (N.Y. *Times*, Feb. 27, 1960).

Col. J. Bryan. III, former Special Assistant to Secretary of the Air Force Symington, has served on the board of governors since he helped found NICAP. In a letter made public by NICAP, Col. Bryan states what is more or less the NICAP position:

> The UFOs reported by competent obeservers are devices under intelligent control.
> Their speeds, maneuvers and other technical evidence prove them superior to any aircraft or space devices produced on earth.
>
> These UFOs are interplanetary devices systematically observing the earth, either manned or under remote control or both.
>
> Information on UFOs, including sighting reports, has been and is still being officially withheld. This policy is dangerous.

This position is reiterated by Col. Howard Strand of the NICAP board of scientific advisors: "UFOs are real and can come from no other source than another planet which has a civilization older than ours, or a civilization which has progressed at a faster rate than ours."

Official Air Force statements deny that UFOs are

extra-terrestial, explaining away most sightings as "clouds, balloons, hallucinations or hoaxes."

In 1966, the Air Force received 1,060 UFO reports, of which all but 272 were "satisfactorily explained." Two hundred forty-two were classified "insufficient data for identification," which left 30 under the heading "not satisfactorily explained."

For twenty years Project Blue Book has been solely occupied with generally categorizing UFOs as "satisfactorily explained," "not satisfactorily explained," and "insufficient data."

But the man who originally organized Project Blue Book, Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, wrote a book after he left the Air Force (*The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects*; Doubleday, 1956) in which he indicated a belief that UFOs are interplanetary space ships and condemned the Air Force for keeping "the truth about the UFOs secret."

Capt. Ruppelt directed Project Blue Book for two and a half years, until September, 1953. At first he was unhappy to be assigned the job of running a "shadow chasing outfit." But Ruppelt had been given a sizeable staff of "shadow chasers," including psychologists trained as interrogators and specialists in radar, photography, and astronomy. All were attached to "Project Bear," which was placed at the disposal of Project Blue Book. Capt. Ruppelt did not divulge the real name of "Project Bear" as it was—and still is—a top-secret government research organization consisting of "several hundred scientists and engineers ranging from nuclear physicists to soil experts." This writer understands from private sources that "Project Bear" was in reality the Rand Corporation of Santa Monica, California, which continues to research super-secret government—mainly Air Force—projects.

At Capt. Ruppelt's direction, data from all UFO sightings was stamped onto IBM cards, each listing 100 separate facts. For "administrative purposes" Ruppelt had a staff of four officers and a varying number of non-coms and a secretarial staff.

In contrast, today's Project Blue Book has for some time consisted of one officer (Major Hector Quintanilla), one sergeant, one secretary and one part-time science consultant, astronomer J. Allen Hynek, who has been serving the Air Force since 1948. Captain Ruppelt asked for, and received, top secret clearance for himself and his project. No doors, or filing cabinets were closed to him.

The present Project Blue Book is, and has been for years, unclassified.

Capt. Ruppelt, members of his staff and "Project Bear" scientists traveled across America investigating sightings and analyzing evidence. After months of heading Project Blue Book turned to years, Capt. Ruppelt's original disbelief in the reality of UFOs went through various stages of skepticism before vanishing. Eventually, Capt. Ruppelt concluded that many UFO reports are valid and that the most plausible explanation for UFOs is they are extra-terrestrial vehicles. Both Capt. Ruppelt and Major Fournet, Pentagon monitor of Blue Book, supported the extra-terrestrial view of UFOs in numerous classified documents and conferences with big brass, many of whom, "up to the highest levels," supported the interplanetary thesis.

Meanwhile the Air Force Office of Information, kept blissfully unaware of the seriousness of the UFO situation, was giving out free press handouts supporting Professor Menzel's theory of temperature inversion and atmospheric distortions as the root of all UFO sightings.

Fournet and Ruppelt were, of course, not permitted to state their views publically. When the press was present, they talked about "fireballs," "meteors," "weather balloons," "ball lightning," and "hallucinations," along with the rest of the military.

Major Fournet retired in 1957 and immediately joined the NICAP Board of Governors, on which he still serves. But the Air Force has continually refused Major Fournet access to the careful analysis of UFO data he helped prepare—where the reasoning and facts are given which led to the conclusion that UFOs are products of advanced extra-terrestial civilization(s) observing earth.

Capt. Ruppelt's *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects* originally published in 1956 is still in print (Ace Pocketbooks). The book carefully and painstakingly reviews hundreds of UFO sightings—especially "multiple sightings" such as the famous Washington "flap" of July, 1952, when thousands of ground observers at four different points and radar installations at two different points reported the same number of UFOs moving at the same speeds at exactly the same time. His accounts of the meticulous Air Force investigations, especially into reported landings of UFOs, read like a combination of detective and science fiction. Ruppelt relates his often successful attempts to trick witnesses into altering their stories. He describes the analysis of alleged evidence, ranging from pieces of UFOs and movie film to soil samples from landing sights.

Throughout UFO literature, there is nothing to match the "inside" quality of this book by the former chief of the government UFO investigation. This brings us to some interesting questions. Why is it that, prior to 1960, a host of military and gov-

ernment officials who formerly made up the inner sanctum of government UFOlogy stated upon retirement that great UFO secrets are being kept from the people? Why, since 1960, have other CIA directors and Project Blue Book personnel retired—and said or wrote nothing. Why? The answer is found in Joint Chiefs of Staff Order JANAP 146E, which invokes the espionage laws against those who reveal *any* UFO data in the possession of the government but not previously released by the government.

Chapter VII

PHOTOS AND MOVIES OF UFO's— WHY THEY ARE KEPT SECRET

Ufology has been called "the last opportunity for the lay scientist." In the past, sailors like Columbus stumbled upon continents where the geographers said there were no continents and two bike repairmen named Wright proved the aeronautical "experts" —who laughed at the idea of flying craft heavier than air—wrong.

Fifty-five years after the Wright brothers took to the air for twelve seconds the Jaroslaw Brothers shot four Polaroid photos of a UFO which left the professional debunkers at Wright-Pattison debunkless. There have been many authentic UFO shots which the Air Force covered up by not mentioning them to the public and steering inquirers, including the photographers in search of their own prints, to Pentagon PR men who disclaimed all knowledge of any UFO photos.

But in January, 1967, when the Jaroslaw photos were taken, Project Blue Book had opened its files to the Congressionally appointed University of Colorado group, who in turn were working closely with NICAP, which is always on the lookout for hoaxes. Word of the photos got out, NICAP examined them, and they were displayed in the world press. Dr. Hynek was forced to admit his photo experts could find "no evidence of an obvious hoax." The Jaroslaw

brothers, Dan, seventeen years old, and Grant, fifteen, became famous. Most important, the Colorado Inquiry fell possession to hard, recent evidence and the time and facilities needed to determine if the photos depicted an extra-terrestrial space vehicle.

The Colorado group is expected to announce its findings by the summer of 1968; and now, more than ever, films and stills of UFOs are needed. The Colorado group has called for photographic evidence on which to base its conclusions. In 1948 or '49 Hearst-Metrotone released a 30- to 45-minute short made up exclusively of UFO films which was widely shown across the country. I remember most of the shots were detailed close-ups and particularly recall one UFO that appeared to be immense, gently rocking back and forth as if resting on an invisible, undulating wave. Several films showed UFOs against backdrops such as moving cars and telephone poles. Altogether, there were at least one to two dozen separate UFO films. NICAP Acting Director Richard Hall also remembers seeing this compilation of UFO movies in 1948 or 1949, and NICAP has been searching for a print of the film for years, without luck. Such a film would provide vital evidence for the Colorado University Inquiry, since movies are extremely difficult to take without using expensive equipment and sets. Because the movements of many of the UFOs were weird—like nothing I've ever seen—the Colorado scientists might be able to rule out known methods of propulsion by studying the films. If they haven't already done so, the Colorado scientists could allocate funds to hire private investigators to track down remaining prints.

Since 1947, the world's air forces have released numerous photos of saucer-shaped war planes

which, visually at least, duplicate UFOs. But none of these experimental craft proved feasible enough to mass produce. In other words, the world's air forces have been attempting to duplicate UFOs—and not only in shape, but in what is very likely related to the saucer shape, the means of propulsion. Here we see one reason every nation on earth would try to keep its UFO data—especially motion pictures—secret.

According to testimony at the 1966 House Armed Services Committee hearings on UFOs "six agencies of the federal government are extending themselves in research to uncover the suspected secret of these objects—that of gravity control or anti-gravity power. Forty-six such projects of research of varying degrees are currently being subsidized, including 33 under Air Force supervision."

Tomorrow a government scientist working anywhere from Portugal to Paraguay may experience a flash of insight while studying a UFO film that will unlock the propulsion method of these craft, whose reported velocity approaches the speed of light. But governments—which all operate by the axiom: "When in doubt, classify"—will probably not release information of such immense potential.

As matters stand, governments are stifling UFO research and, by so doing, may be preventing contact between our own civilization and any from outer space. Because UFO data is classified, much research is confined to a tiny fragment of scientists who seem primarily concerned with applying ufology to the development of weapons' systems.

We should always remember how deep such UFO secrecy goes, for then we will understand how the whole of ufology is permeated with a thread of lies and half-truths. In fifteen years of UFO research I

am not convinced UFOs are extra-terrestrial, though I consider the extra-terrestrial hypothesis of the origin of UFOs quite valid. But there are many other hypotheses which cannot be discounted. What I am totally convinced of is that "the big lie" has blatantly and steadily been told to the American people and that the government has knowledge of scientific fact a thousand fold stranger than science fiction. But government secrets have a way of leaking out.

Chapter VIII

HOAXES

To paraphrase a repeated axiom, hoaxes are as American as apple pie.

One of the first space hoaxes was perpetrated in the pre-flight era when Edgar Allan Poe, writing in the 1840's in *The Broadway Journal,* published a first-person account of an ascent into the stratosphere that was as sensational as Yuri Gagarin's propulsion more than a century later. When the correspondent from the unidentifiable flying object was at last identified as E. A. Poe, there was probably as much disappointment as disapproval in the feelings aroused by the event.

The Maury Island Happening no doubt had the same effect on those concerned with it and who hoped to learn from it something that would add to our knowledge of UFOs.

It all began with a telephone call, long distance from Tacoma, Washington to the intelligence officer at California's Hamilton AFB. It was July 31, 1947 and the caller was a man who everybody has agreed to call Simpson, for that was not the man's name. Simpson it was, though, who relayed the facts that he had interviewed a pair of Tacoma Harbor patrolmen, one of whom saw six UFOs in the sky above his patrol boat. As he watched, chunks of a curious kind of metal shot out of the UFOs and the man Simpson had some of that odd metal in his possession.

Getting permission to fly to Tacoma was a formality and Lieutenant Brown took along a fellow air force officer, Captain Davidson. The two intelligence agents met Simpson in a hotel room along with one of Simpson's friends, an airline pilot. Brown and Davidson learned from the meeting that a Chicago publisher had advanced a payment to him for an exclusive on the story, that Simpson was uneasy about developments and that he wanted to hand the whole thing over to military intelligence.

Simpson had, in fact, arranged for the two harbor men to come to the hotel room to tell their sensational story to the intelligence officers. The two arrived and were introduced, but as they have since become recognizable as Jackson and Richards that is what they will be called. Jackson owned a patrol boat, he told his attentive listeners, and he had taken it out one day—in June, it was—with its crew, his son and his son's dog. He remembered the weather—it had been a gray day, with a heavy and impenetrable cloud deck at about 2500 feet. Still, they had all seen the apparition—or, rather, the six apparitions. They dropped out of the clouds—six objects shaped like doughnuts, Jackson said—and about 500 feet above the patrol boat the spheres stopped in the air. They were silvery looking, noiseless, about 100 feet in diameter and with a doughnut-ring hole at their centers about 25 feet in diameter, it was estimated (the entire boatload of passengers—including the dog—got a good long look), and each vessel, or vehicle, or spacecraft had large outside portholes. Five of the craft hovered above and around the sixth, which was in trouble.

Jackson had begun to take photos and his camera sighted one of the UFO's making contact with the disabled craft. As they started to move apart, the

watchers heard a report—something like a "thud" Jackson recalled it—and it was then that streaks of some very light metal began to shoot out of the objects or Objects. Then a rock-like, more threatening sort of metal spewed out and rained down upon the beach of Maury Island. Before Jackson could get his boat out of there, it had been damaged by the missiles, his son's arm had been injured and the dog was dead. Before pulling away from the beach, though, Jackson had the presence of mind to recover some of the fragments from those falling around the boat, in the water and on the beach. That and trying—unsuccessfully—to make radio contact with his headquarters took up the rest of his hardpressed time. For some reason, he found interference so bad that he was unable to use his radio at all, not even to report to headquarters only three miles away.

Jackson had a difficult time persuading his superior officer about the reality of the doughnut-shaped and lethal Flying Objects, even though he had a dead dog and had to have his son's arm treated. The hard fact of the metal itself convinced the officer, though, when he went back to Maury Island and saw the substance with his own skeptical eyes.

Coming back from Maury Island Jackson was threatened by a mystery visitor to his hotel who warned him to forget what had happened to him on Maury Island.

When the photos were developed, the six objects that Jackson had described were obscurely to be seen. The film, though, was mottled and blurred and showed signs of exposure to radiation.

The story had gotten out and Simpson was getting mysterious and ominous phone calls. The publisher had wired from Chicago and even the secret

meeting in Simpson's hotel room with Lieutenant Brown and Captain Davidson appeared to be known to someone. Since no one but Simpson, his friend and the two harbor patrolmen were familiar with the event, this was an unnatural—almost a supernatural—state of affairs, or so it appeared to those intimately involved in the situation.

Developments were to grow edgier. The two military intelligence agents, Brown and Davidson, backed off from the episode after hearing the details from Simpson's lips. Their anxiety to leave—to escape—was all too evident to observers, who have remarked on this. They were even reluctant to take any of the fragments back with them as evidence—as though unwilling to touch this mysterious substance from the sky. They asked a few routine questions and left the hotel for McChord AFB and their waiting B-25, outside Tacoma. At McChord they were debriefed by an AFB intelligence officer, to whom they reported what they had learned about the Maury Island UFO's, which was enough.

A few hours later they were dead.

The B-25 had crashed near Kelso, Washington. A passenger was saved by his parachute, and the crew chief also parachuted safely to earth. The B-25 was carrying classified material and had been sabotaged, the newspapers reported, though in obscure hints. Shortly after the B-25 fatality, the two harbor patrolmen also dropped from sight.

But not before they had cleared up the Mystery of Maury Island. Maury Island itself is real. It has not been called into question. But everything that happened that gray fateful day on Maury Island constitutes, it was subsequently learned, the second-worst UFO hoax in the literature of such happenings.

The two harbor patrolmen were led to admit that the rock fragments were in no way connected with the Unidentified Flying Objects. (Fortunately Brown and Davidson had given full details of the incident to McChord AFB intelligence before they themselves took off on their doomed flight.) The universal passion for authorship had triggered the imaginary description of the remarkable sightings. One of the harbormen had discovered an unfamiliar metal fragment on Maury Island and hazarded that it might be from a "Flying Saucer." He had maintained that the substance had come from UFOs because that's where the publisher wished them to be from.

The "photos" cited by Simpson could never be produced—they had, said the men, been misplaced. One of them admitted to military intelligence that he had been the secret informer who reported the conversations between Simpson and Brown and Davidson in Simpson's hotel room. The threatening visitor was likewise a fabrication. The harbor patrol men were not even harbor patrolmen—they operated some old salvage boats in Puget Sound. That was all they had—a couple of old scows and active imaginations.

What about the crash of the B-25?

It just happened—unfortunate but not sinister. There *was* classified material aboard but they were reports that the intelligence officers offered to take back with them to Hamilton AFB. The dead officers had sensed a hoax at once and had recognized that the UFO fragments Simpson had put in evidence was simply Maury Island slag. McChord AFB investigation confirmed this prognosis.

Tactfully, Brown and Davidson had refrained from informing Simpson and his airline friend of

their suspicions. Once the agents had ascertained that they were innocents in the tangled maze, it was decided not to embarrass them.

Saucer-watchers have cited the Maury Island incident since its occurrence, although the Maury Island Hoax was not the only, or the earliest or even the most original.

We have attributed the Maury Island non-Happening to a case of incipient authorship too long repressed and suddenly one gray day erupting. Here is another case combining the psycho-religious with the psycho-political to create a bizarre.

The subject was an insomniac who stayed awake all night at his ham rig or took late-at-night solitary walks in the California beach area where he lived with his wife. His wife suffered from a paranoid fear and hatred of Communists and had been under the observation of a psychiatrist.

Not surprisingly, a UFO materialized one night during one of his solitary walks, contacted him as it hovered around and addressed him in a voice that seemed to fill the air surrounding him. It assured him that it meant him no harm. He found himself aboard the craft with none of the usual formalities of having to climb a ramp or mount a platform. Inside the saucer he was made acquainted with Mr. Zno, one of the eight men and one woman making up the crew. Off they all went in the Flying Object, while Mr. Zno hosted the saucer and showed our man through the fourteen rooms—seven rooms to each level of the object, or Object. Mr. Zno answered questions freely enough—taking exception to just two—but had a curious idiosyncrasy—he made certain to keep his right side to his earthguest. The two questions he simply ignored: (1) his guest's attempt to get him to com-

pare the vessel's time base with earth's and (2) a related attempt to learn the source of the craft's power.

He did volunteer, however, a significant revelation. "There is but one Supreme Being."

The reason for this drop-down to earth, the guest was privileged to learn, was a kind of reconnaissance —observation, was how the stranger phrased it. But Mr. Zno sought to learn nothing of earth from his guest, indeed appeared well-briefed on us and his guest. Zno described the planet of their origin as one "which we do not see because it is hidden by a planet which we do see."

Seventy feet long and thirty feet high and egg-shaped—that's about what the California man estimated the spacecraft to measure and described it as looking. After being invited—or induced—aboard, he then found himself back on the California earth once more, aware, he said later, that there had been a higher level that he had not been permitted to explore. As for the visitors from the planet we-do-not-see, they were human, he believed, "just about like us."

Mr. Zno and a bizarre team from a crypto-planet has appeared before a troubled insomniac, offered him solace, demonstrated confidence in him and provided the emotionally charged and disturbed man the kind of reassurance his temperament and condition require. The man's symptoms of emotional tension and conflict themselves could induce the apparition of Zno and Zno's shadowy crew. The contactee is assured by Zno—(Zno job)—that the whole venture was for his exclusive benefit—the 2 a. m. landing of the multi-leveled vehicle, the intimate conversations, the mysterious behavior of Mr. Zno—remember, the visitor keeps his *right* side always

toward his guest. (Right and left have political connotations—the contactee's wife sees the left as threatening and dangerous—her role in life is uncovering Communists.)

Further, a religious preoccupation is disclosed in the California man's realization that the craft has other levels which he has not been privileged to explore. The hidden level (a higher level?) taken in conjunction with the contactee's trip to the hills merely illustrate the biblical injunction to look to high places for help. ". . . the hills, from whence cometh my help." "The holy mountains" of the Psalms, Moses walking beside God in the mountains. The planet itself, described so cryptically by strange Mr. Zno, represents the hidden world of the unconscious—"which you do not see because it is hidden by what you do see."

The subject of hills brings us to the matter of the Hills, a thoroughly documented case also involving nightmarish encounters, hypnotism and related epiphenomena. The time is September, 1961. The place—U.S. Route 3 in the New Hampshire White Mountains. Young Betty and Barney Hill were returning home from a Canadian vacation and are driving on a U. S. highway at night. The Hills are an interracial pair, highly respected social workers and active in their New Hampshire community. Sargent Shriver cited Barney Hill for the quality of his contributions and so did New Hampshire's governor.

"We have been quite upset by our experience," Betty Hill wrote an investigator, after the nocturnal adventure. "It seems to me unbelievable, so puzzling, with so many questions unanswered. We have discussed the incident with a psychiatrist who as-

sured us that it is an impossibility for two people to have the same hallucination at the same time."

The unbelievable and hallucinatory encounter that night appeared to the couple first as a very bright light about three times the size of Jupiter, as they described it. It hung above their car and sowly reconnoitered it, a huge, disc-shaped craft in space. A row of windows which projected a cold blue light-ray had appeared at first to be a lighted band that circled the whole of the vehicle. In order to observe it better, Barney Hill climbed out of the car and stood on the highway looking up at it through his binoculars. The binoculars picked out a crowd of up to eleven figures inside the craft intent, it seemed to Barney Hill, upon watching him and his wife as the circular shape descended slowly toward them. "I don't believe it, I don't believe it," Betty Hill heard her husband repeat as he studied the object through his glasses, absorbed, fascinated and then alarmed. For as he watched all but one of the strange occupants turned inward and away from the blue-lighted windows to take their stations at what appeared to be controls. One figure stationed itself at a window observing the Hills as a pair of red lights separated themselves from the craft. The lights were the tips of a set of fin-shaped projectiles withdrawing or being ejected from the stalled vehicle. Hill speculated in those seconds that the figure at the window was the leader and that he was directing or programming some action against the Hills. Like all the craft's occupants, the "leader" was dressed in shiny black, a uniform that reminded Barney Hill of a German officer, as did the "cold precision" of the vessel's crew.

For the first time Barney Hill thought about escape. "They're going to capture us," he cried. He

had left the car motor running and now he took off down the highway at great speed. Barney Hill estimated that the object had been no further away than a hundred feet and had hung above the car at an altitude of between fifty to eighty feet. Looking back to the spot where they had encountered the craft and its baffling figures, neither Hill nor his wife could make out anything in the sky above or behind them. Still, odd phenomena persisted. Driver and wife next became conscious of a serial beeping, sounds that reverberated like code on the trunk of the speeding car. Each such sound caused the car to vibrate. Sounds and vibrations continued throughout a thirty-five mile drive to Ashland, where the couple lived.

When they reached home, both undressed. At this point Barney remarked on a spot on his groin. After unpacking and following a bath, Betty, for reasons unexplained, made a bundle of the clothes she had been wearing and put it deep out of sight in a closet.

For his part, Barney could not account for the scuffed condition of his shoes, which were almost new. Besides the mysterious spot on his groin there were unexplainable spots on his car. They were about the size of a half-dollar and shone like a new coin.

Bothering the Hills, too, was the fact that both had experienced a memory blackout that blotted from their consciousness events occurring during a two-hour period. Physically Barney had become treatable. After consulting a physician he found that stomach trouble was diagnosed as ulcers, he had high blood pressure and symptoms of anxiety. This latter condition—which Barney did not at first associate with the incidents of that fateful night—led

him into therapy and eventually to the office of Dr. Benjamin Simons, a Boston neurosurgeon of impressive qualifications and a practice of corresponding prestige. Dr. Simons performed hynotherapy on his two troubled patients, for Betty Hill, too, decided that she needed therapy.

The routine followed by the Hills and Dr. Simons was for both of them to participate in a session together, during which period one of them would be put into a trance. Each such session diminished Barney's anxiety and certain information began to emerge out of the regions where he had repressed it.

For the first time we learn that following discovery of the beeping sounds, the code, Barney had thought it, the car met a roadblock at the end of a dirt track that the Hills found themselves on. The engine quit and the stalled car was surrounded by some men who guided them—peacefully enough, it appears—through a forested area to a disc-like craft that was now grounded. They were of a Mongoloid appearance—the men from the craft—broad, flat faces, Betty remembers (she was less clear about the "leader") small, flattened noses and slant eyes disproportionately large. Their bodies were disproportionate, too, with big chest regions and smaller torsos.

Barney described the "leader" as having eyes of an almond shape that extended almost to the side of his head, giving him a side vision in addition to that of normal sight. Noseless and lipless—two slit holes where the nose is and a slit of a mouth with a vertical line on each side—such did the "leader" appear.

The Hills were separated from each other once they were taken aboard the vehicle, and examined

in different rooms. Unidentifiable instruments were brought to bear on Betty's body, she was prodded in various places and some skin was scraped from her arm. A piece of fingernail was removed along with a single hair pulled from her head. She experienced memorable pain when a long needle was inserted into her navel. She remonstrated with the "examiner", Betty relates. The pain stopped when the "leader" heeding her protests passed his hand over her eyes and informed her that she was undergoing a test for pregnancy.

Barney Hill's examination was equally singular, though not so detailed or painful. He recollected that the table on which he was put was quite short—his legs hung over from the knees down—he is of average height. There was a stool for the examiner alongside the table, which was hard and cold to his body.

Barney Hill's denture created a sensation when the "examiner" discovered it. When questioned about it by the "leader" Betty explained that her husband had to have artificial teeth. Old people lose their teeth and so they must wear false ones, she attempted to convey to the strangers, who appeared to be baffled equally by both "explanations"—the loss of teeth and old age. This conversation—which she referred later to as "talking about old age with the leader"—stayed in Betty Hill's mind.

The "examining" room itself was pie-shaped, in keeping with the circular dimensions of the vessel. The Hills boarded it via a ramp that gave upon a corridor encircling the outside area of the disc-shaped ship.

The dialogue between the Hills and the "leader" turns out upon investigation to have been interior, rather than conventional talk—although the crew

seems to have talked among themselves. With Barney, Betty and the "leader" it appears to have been, rather, an exchange of thoughts. When the crew conversed the sounds their "words' made communicated like a hum of mmmmmmmmmms.

Betty Hill recorded an impression that formed itself distinctly, which was that the "leader" was trying to keep the crew away from her. Under hynosis, questions relating to the "leader" disturbed her visibly, as did attempts to get from her descriptions of the "examiner" and the "leader," except for the personality of the bizarre character, which she returned to.

His wife did reveal that Barney kept his eyes closed throughout the experience and so was unable to see his wife inside the craft. Betty described him as "sleepwalking"—and noted that he mised a lot. Other than what has been set down, she noticed or remembers nothing any more remarkable than this. She thinks that the creatures aboard the spacemobile might have had a bluish-grayish cast to their skin. Barney Hill's initial impression of them was that of their radiating a metallic appearance.

Betty began to have dreams, following hynotheraphy, about the capture and crew members. In her dreams large noses replaced the Mongoloid noses of her earlier description and she began to picture hair, which she had not appeared to have remarked on. The discrepancy between the dreams and the descriptions recorded under hynosis, Betty explained were because her dreams were rationalizations, the nature of the dream being to try to make the creatures more human than they actually had been. As stated earlier, descriptions of the "leader" sought by Dr. Simons during the hypnosis sessions induced such resistance on her part, resulting in

marked disturbance, that the doctor did not pursue this fascinating matter.

The "leader" appeared to have had some sinister effect upon Barney Hill, as well, the "eyes" of the "leader" in particular. He records: "The tapes of us under hynosis seem to indicate that I was being controlled while walking toward the craft and Betty does not become affected until the first sound of the beeps, when I returned to the car. Beep sound seemed to refortify what was happening to me in the field, thus my amnesia became complete." That the beep sounds set up some type of control guiding the Hills to the region where they were induced aboard the craft seems to be a plausible hypothesis. Hours later, following the events on board and their lapse into somnambulism, these same beeps might have functioned as a release from the control. Whatever the connection between these and the shiny half-dollar-shaped spots on the car must remain speculative and conjectural.

So must be the adventure of Barney and Betty Hill. The question has been and has still to be left open as to what the nature of the Hill's experience actually was that night. A strange object in the sky triggered a dual set of remarkable sensations. Dr. Simons suggests that "thought transference" flowing out of and between Betty and Barney Hill explains the nature of their corroborative testimony. Regretfully, the file on the Hills has to read "not proved" or even, callously, *hoax*. The truth of the event is lodged in the unconscious of Betty and Barney and when it reveals itself—if it reveals itself—it may illumine the murk, like the "cold blue light-ray" that struck at their vision that dark night.

Chapter IX

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SEE A UFO

A 1966 Gallup Pole revealed that five million American adults have seen "Flying Saucers." Of those, over 99.5% failed to report the phenomena, thereby missing a chance to go into the record of what may be the greatest event in the history of man, the establishment of interplanetary contact.

The official Air Force form—FTD 164, October, 1962—is easily available to UFO observers. Study this questionnaire carefully, so you will know what to do during the seconds or minutes of your observation. For instance, question number 18 suggests that you hold a matchstick, coin or other familiar object at arm's length to see how much of the object is covered. This simple experiment may be crucial in helping investigators to determine what the object was. Take careful note of the time and duration of the sighting. Above all, assume at first that it is a known object. Use the process of elimination. Only after the possibilities of plane, helicopter, balloon, bird or other identifiable object are ruled out do you have a UFO. Next, try to pick out unusual features, such as domes, alterations in color, size or shape.

Draw the attention of others to the UFO. Otherwise, *don't talk* about the sighting till you have everything down on paper. If it happens to be near at hand, fill out the questionnaire. If not, write on

any available scrap of paper, draw pictures of the craft and its trajectory, secure the names of other witnesses. Then telephone the nearest Air Force base and ask for the officer in charge of UFO reports. Every base has at least one officer, usually in intelligence, assigned to investigate and report on local sightings. Don't be impatient if you have to tell your story to several individuals before reaching the brass. They may be testing you and tape recording your comments. The man who says he's a major, may be a private, and the man who says he's a private may be a colonel. If you enlarge on the sighting with every telling, contradicting previous statements, you won't get much attention. Even if your sighting is valid, the Air Force has no time for semi-reliable reports. It is best to read off your notes and stick to them.

After you fill out FTD 164, send a detailed report of your sighting to either NICAP, 1536 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036, or to UFO Project Coordinator, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

The Air Force questionnaire may appear simple, and if you fill it out according to the best of your knowledge it is. But actually FTD 164 is the product of thousands of man hours of specialists ranging from psychologists to atmospheric physicists. The questions, quite correctly, are as much designed to trap you in the category of "unreliable observer" as they are to elicit information. Don't be afraid to say "I don't know" or "not sure" to the trained interrogators who may follow up the questionnaire. They know it's the man that "knows everything," even where UFO's come from, who is the least reliable.

After you have been "screened," the UFO officer at your local air base will "electrically" transmit copies of your report, along with his personal evalu-

ation of your sighting and an estimate of your reliability, to five Air Force headquarters located in three states and Washington D.C.

The Air Force regulation titled *Intelligence Activities—Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO)—Methods for Transmitting Reports* reads:

> Together with any necessary screenings and investigations preparatory to reporting, report all information on UFOs promptly. Electrical transmission with a "Priority" precedence is authorized for reports under 3 days from date of sighting. Electrically transmitted reports over 3 days old should carry a "Routine" precedence.

The importance of your UFO report is indicated by the following order: "The commander of the base concerned may release information to the press or the general public only after positive identification of the sighting as a familiar or known object. . . . Air Force personnel other than designated investigators and those of the Office of Information (AF Public Relations) will not contact private individuals on UFO cases, nor will they discuss their operations and functions with unauthorized persons unless so directed, and then only on a 'need-to-know' basis."

The UFO officer will also transmit a complete report on the weather at the place and time of your sighting and a report on any air activity which might account for the UFO. He will report on the following (italics and parentheses as in the Air Force Order):

> *Position title and comments of the preparing officer*, including his preliminary analysis of the possible cause of the sighting(s).

> *Existence of physical evidence*, such as materials and photographs.
>
> *Interception or identification action taken* (such action is authorized whenever feasible, and in compliance with existing air defense directives.).

Note the reference to the *interception* orders. There is some evidence (in my opinion highly questionable) that the Air Force has already intercepted and captured a UFO.

Air Force regulations covering the "Existence of Physical Evidence" and how to handle and forward it cover many pages, as do instructions on handling and classifying radarscope and motion and still pictures. For instance, the Intelligence Officer in charge of UFO reports "should be equipped with binoculars, camera, Geiger counter, magnifying glass, and have a source for containers in which to store samples."

The Air Force Regulations refer to further instructions in "AFM 200-9—a classified document receiving limited distribution" within the Air Force. The regulations state that most AF bases have "special cameras" for photographing UFOs and that UFO reports will be sent to "interested intelligence activities in the United States."

The *"Reporting Physical Evidence"* regulation states: "Report promptly the existence of physical evidence (photographic or material). Mark all physical evidence forwarded to the AFSC (FTD) for the attention of TD-E, Aerial Phenomena Branch."

In a next chapter we will discuss the problems which a UFO investigator will encounter in gathering photographic evidence.

Chapter X

PHOTOGRAPHING A UFO

If you have a camera handy when you observe a UFO, snap as many pictures as fast as you can. If the exposure must be longer than 1/100th of a second, hold the camera as still as possible. Bracket your exposure if you have no way of measuring it—that is, take your pictures at both longer and shorter exposures than you think correct. That way, even if you misjudge shutter speed (which is very easy with a UFO hovering nearby), one or more of your shots should come out. And one good photo may be worth dozens of good verbal reports.

Use the best camera possible—generally speaking, the better the camera, the better the photograph.

A telephoto lens can turn a blob in the sky into anything from a weather balloon to a UFO, complete with portholes and landing gear. The type of film you use is very important. For daylight shots use color film or fine-grain black-and-white, such as Kodak Panatomic X. For night-time pictures, use either highspeed color film or fast black-and-white film, such as Ansco Super Hypan or Kodak Tri-X.

Get others to view the UFO as you take the pictures, so they can back up your report.

Try to get something in addition to the UFO,

such as scenery, other witnesses, buildings, etc. This will give photoanalysts a better chance to determine the validity of the picture.

Immediately record all pertinent data, including camera settings (shutter speed, lens opening, etc.), weather conditions and time.

Once you have the roll of UFO film you may do one of three things with it:

1) Have it developed yourself. In this case *don't* take it to the corner drugstore, but ask the advice of a professional photographer as to where you can have the film professionally processed.

2) Send the film to the Air Force. However, dozens of people report that they have lost valuable UFO films this way. Whatever Air Force investigators may say, your film is your property. But if you wish to send prints to the Air Force, retain the negatives.

3) Our suggestion is that you airmail the unprocessed roll of film to NICAP—Washington D.C. and get maximum insurance. In its unprocessed state, the film is more evidential than if developed. NICAP has top photoanalysts and development facilities at its disposal, and hard-to-get NICAP Authentification is for that reason more valuable. Your property rights will be protected, and the negatives will be forwarded to the University of Colorado investigators for further evaluation. The Air Force will then examine the film, and if they give their highest seal of approval, "no evidence of an obvious hoax," you have a valuable property.

Chapter XI

A SUMMING UP

We have now come to the end of a long survey of the basic problems of ufology, evidential and theoretical, and a history of sightings from the earliest times to the present day. Unfortunately the state of UFO research in which we much conclude our record is not one to encourage much optimism. That after two decades of intensive study and struggle, punctuated it is true by the brilliant and scientific work of a few men, so many basic questions of Ufology should remain unanswered, that the whole subject should be still, and at best, a most inexact science, is understandably enough to discourage the layman from giving further interest in it.

We hope, however, that with this introductory guide to the study of UFO's we have helped not only to deepen the reader's interest, to assure him that, despite all of the admitted foolishness surrounding the subject, it is worth his time and interest to make further explorations on his own, and perhaps to disabuse him of some of the popular misconceptions which he himself may have held. Such as supposing that the "Flying Saucer" craze originated after World War II when Ken Arnold invented the phrase. (Actually, the earliest known use was on January 24, 1878, when a Texas farmer, John Martin, saw a dark object in the shape of a

disk flying a few miles south of Denison and used the word "saucer" to describe it.)

We have also seen that these unexplained objects in the sky date back to Biblical times and beyond. The prophet Ezekiel, in the year 539 B.C., reported a most unusual object on the banks of the Chebar River. Even though the description of what old Ezekiel said he saw sounds more like a modern UFO than most of these early reports, we have also seen that any historical approach to the subject is too often undermined, mixed as these early "sightngs" are with theology, demonology, magic, and couched in highly symbolic language.

It wasn't until the eighteenth century that men began to wonder if there might not be a more rational, scientific explanation for the UFO. With the rise of scientific curiosity in other subjects, "sensible" sightings became more frequent and more accurately and clearly described.

Although we have referred to many of the more evidential cases in the body of the book, there are still others which we might call "definite" and which the reader will want to investigate further for himself:

June 18, 1845: three luminous discs rose from the sea and remained visible for ten minutes, one-half mile from the British ship *Victoria.*

May 15, 1879: In the Persian Gulf, the H.M.S. *Vulture* reported that two colossal rotating discs sank slowly beneath the surface of the sea.

Feb. 24, 1885: The captain of the *Innerwich* saw a huge, fiery mass overhead. It fell into the sea with such impact that it threatened to capsize the ship.

November 12, 1887: Cape Race. Near the British

ship *Siberian*, a huge, flaming disc rose from the sea and was observed by the crew for fully five minutes.

April 4, 1901: Persons aboard the ship *Kilwa*, in the Persian Gulf, saw luminous wheels revolving near the surface of the water.

August 12, 1910: The crew of the Dutch steamer *Valentjin*, making its way through the China Sea, sighted another glowing, horizontal wheel turning rapidly just above the water.

1953: An Italian coastal vessel reported seeing a disk-shaped object rising from the sea.

1955: In the Gulf of Mexico, the crew of a Gulf Oil tanker reported that a large, double-convex object dived into the sea only a few hundred yards from their ship.

April 19, 1957: Two metal disks were seen entering the Pacific Ocean at one of its deepest points by Japanese fisherman on board the *Kitsakawars Maru*. A violent disturbance followed.

March, 1959: Off the coast of Poland near Kolobrzeg, a large triangular object emerged from the sea, and was then seen by several soldiers to speed away over the horizon.

We have also noted that UFO sightings tend to come in clusters, and that by the Air Force's admission many of them remain a mystery in terms of any earthly explanation. In 1952 alone, over 1500 sightings were reported; 300 of which remain unsolved. Even in 1951, when only 169 sightings were reported, a very high percentage (22 sightings) remained unidentified. The sudden decrease to only 14 "unidentifieds" in 1957, when over 1000 cases were reported, led many UFO groups, with partial justification, to accuse the Air Force of having installed a "cover-up" policy. Whether this was

done to prevent the public from panicking, or to hide its own embarrassment, and to what extent it was done at all, remains a matter of mystery and, inevitably, in a subject where so much is a mystery, also a matter of hot dispute.

We have also observed that the most conclusive physical evidence for the reality of UFO's has been in its destructive patterns. Widely assumed by UFOlogists to be electro-magnetic in nature, but which we are content to assume is merely an energy field of some sort, the single most dramatic type of "energy effect" has been physiological: including "flashes" of heat, skin burns, and temporary paralysis. In addition to the cases we have already cited, the full variety of these "energy effects" may be seen in the cases below.

In addition to the Mantell case, several other mysterious air crashes have been attributed to "unidentified sources." Only July 1, 1954, the radar at Griffith Air Force Base, in upper state New York picked up a strange craft approaching, and an F-94 was dispatched to investigate it. After sighting a UFO, the pilots found their engines abruptly cut off and the plane catching fire. After the fliers bailed out, the plane crashed into a car and two houses, killing four persons.

Six minutes after its take-off from Calcutta, India, on May 2, 1953, a British Comet jet liner with 43 persons aboard, simply shattered in mid-air. After careful investigation and deliberation, the Civil Air Ministry gave out the report that the plane had been hit by an "Unidentified flying body."

Shortly after its take-off from McChord Field Air Force Base on April 1, 1959, the crew of a C-118 plane issued an emergency call: "We've hit something or something has hit us. This is it!" Nu-

merous witnesses who had seen the stricken plane in its final moments, described two yellowish-orange objects following close behind it.

Aside from the other highly questionable aspects of the Desverges case, with its strong psycho-sexual overtones, there remains the difficulty, which he himself saw, of Capt. Ruppelt's explanation for the Scoutmaster's scorched arm and burnt hat, and the scorched area in the clearing.

About the same time, 1952, a small boy in Amarillo, Texas, claimed that he touched a disk, and that it threw off a hot spray. He had peculiar red spots on his face and arms.

On Sept. 12, 1952, a glowing objects was seen by thousands of people as it flashed over Sutton, West Virginia. Soon afterward. Mrs. Kathleen May, her three sons, and a National Guardsman, Mr. Gene Lemon, observed the "Sutton Monster." While phoning the sheriff, Mrs. May observed a queer oily substance on the boy's faces. Soon after, both they and Mr. Lemon became seriously ill. their throats becomming inflammed and swollen. The doctor who examined them compared the effects to those of mustard gas. When the sheriff examined the hilltop on which the "space being" had been observed he found strange tracks on the ground and the grass mashed flat.

More evidential than any of these cases, however, was that which occurred on the night of Nov. 4, 1957, when a glowing object was seen over the Brazilian army fort of Itaipu. After the electric power system failed, two guards rushed out to better observe the "object" and were painfully burned. The cause was later diagnosed as some form of radiation. Both men were hospitalized for a long time and one has remained scarred.

Less unfortunate, was the case of Rene Gilham of Terre Haute, Indiana. On Nove. 6, 1957, he became so engrossed in observing a circular object that hovered about 200 feet overhead that he remained for about ten minutes bathed in beams of blue light which the object kept sending down. When examined by a doctor a few days later, his face was red and swollen. The diagnosis was that the burns were similar in nature to those that would be caused by overexposure to the rays of an electric welding torch.

There are innumerable such cases recorded, ones which include eye and skin damage, due to radioactive burns, and paralysis due to shock, and other physical and mental problems caused by contact with UFO's. While these are the most evidential of "energy effect" cases, there are also ones in which, if they are to be believed, establish the ability of UFO's to disrupt power sources. The most celebrated of these cases was the New York city "blackout" of Nov. 9, 1965.

The "Great Blackout" has been covered by so many news medias and in such detail that we need not recount it again. There are, however. certains aspects of the case which are not generally known. It was but one of a series of spectacular power failures, which spread from Indianapolis to London, from Maine to Vuenas Aires, between Nov. 9 and Dec. 26, 1965. Even though such a normally responsible reporter as John G. Fuller implies, in *Incident at Exeter*, that these failures were due to UFO's, the fact remains that equally wide-spread series of power failures have occurred in recent years and that, like this one, in areas where there are no known UFO activity at the time.

Much more evidential, but less spectacular cases, may be found (such as the Loch Raven sighting),

and this writer finds himself more or less in agreement with L. Jerome Stanton's opinion: "To sum up, the northeast went black because of a lack of spinning reserve, some failures of human judgment, and operation of one part of the system to close to the overload line. An unkind person might say that all these little causes could be lumped under the single heading of corporate greed, since they are all designed to save money (except the bad judgment), but I will not say it." (Quoted from *Flying Saucers: Hoax or Reality?*)

I confess that I am a little uneasy with that "to sum up" phrase, feeling that perhaps Mr. Stanton has summed things up a little to neatly. There was never any general agreement among the great power corporations concerned, only an official explanation which, like most official documents, failed to explain a great deal. Nevertheless, Stanton's book is one of the most refreshing on the subject, and his refusal to jump in and explain everything with UFO's is admirable.

On the other hand, a few of the massive power failures in recent years have occurred when UFO activity was observed. While cautioning the reader to remember that the UFO's sighted may very well not have been the cause of such failures, there is one aspect ofthe "Great Blackout," cited by Paul Scott in the Sept, 1967, issue of *Cavalcade* magazine, which is worth noting:

"*The Indianapolis Star* first reported the fact that there was a UFO in the area at the time of the big blackout. This became known to them through Mr. Renato Pacini, assistant conductor of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra. He and his wife had flown to Syracuse for a visit with Pacini's two brothers and their wives. All six of them got a car to

drive from the Syracuse Airport to Rochester, N.Y.

"At 5:22 P.M., as they turned onto the expressway, Renato noticed a peculiar, brilliant light in the sky, and called it to the attention of the others. As they drove along the highway, the light sank rapidly and moved toward Syracuse. It was just then that the announcement came over the car radio that the blackout had struck.

"This happened only an hour after two commercial pilots over Tidioute, Pa., had radioed that they were watching two shiny disc-shaped objects being chased by two jets. The fliers reported that the UFO's broke away from the jets with a burst of speed.

"There were many others who witnessed objects which they described as fireballs in the area just before and during the blackout. One of these was Robert Walsh, Deputy City Aviation Commissioner for Syracuse. Another was William Stilwell, sexton of a St. Paul, Minn., Episcopal church. He not only saw several of these objects through his 117-pwer telescope, but took pictures as well.

"According to St. Paul newspapers, local power failures occurred in and around St. Paul on the night of Nov. 26, 1965, while one or more UFO's were in the area. Two witnesses watched as an object which sent down flashes of bright blue light passed over a service station. The station blacked out and then lighted up again right after the UFO had passed."

Both this account and the one appearing in Frank Edwards' *Flying Saucers—Serious Business* fail to take note of any depositions being made *prior* to the blackout by persons who had sighted a UFO. However, at least one factor in the Scott version is *not* evidential. The Stilwell story and photographs ap-

peared in the Syracuse *Herald-Journal* seven days *after* the blackout. During those seven days, the *Herald-Journal* received more than a hundred letters from people claiming to have seen UFO's on the night of November 9—all of them non-evidential, and thereby tending to place the Stilwell story in doubt.

Unfortunately, in cases of this sort it is imperative that written statements be made and witnessed prior to such physical evidence as UFO activity may create. Fraud, or more charitably, hoax, can not of course be eliminated by these means. What such an evidential requirement would do, however, is to reduce the many confusing reports which tend to discredit genuine ones. Innumerable UFO witnesses are victims of suggestion and the earth-old desire to be the center of a miracle.

Stories of "humanoid" invasions from outer space, of little green men with pointy ears, continue to be received, independently, from every quarter of the globe. An embarrassment to the scientific community, they do as much for this reason as any other, excite cries of "fraud." Apart from the great discrepencies in their descriptions of the "humanoids," there are other and good reasons why these incredible tales should be met with caution—not least among which is that they have so often been proved frauds. Even so, there are some cases which do have to be given serious attention.

One such case, and one which has impressed an authority as sane as Jacque Vallee, is that of the Reverend William Gill. A member of the Anglican Mission staff in Papua, New Guinea, Dr. Gill and 37 others, on June 26, 1959, made the following sighting: "We saw this object which was to us peculiar because it sparkled, and because it was very, very

bright. The fact that we saw what appeared to be human beings on it, I think, is the important thing. They were not noticeable at first. The object came down and as we watched it men came out from this object and appeared on top of it on what seemed to be a deck on top of the huge disc. There were four men in all."

Among the many cases which might have been discussed in our chapter on "Hoaxes," due to mal-observation and fraud, conscious or unconscious, are the famous Michigan "sightings" which took place in the swamplands around Ann Arbor in March of 1966. Frank Mannor, a truck driver who lived near Dexter, and his son saw the landing of an object which was shaped like a pyramid, with a blue-green light on the right side and a white light on the left. The white light turned to a blood red and they approached within 500 yards of it. The body itself was yellowish, like the color of coral rock and, while it appeared to have holes in it, they saw no antenna or portholes. Eight-seven Hillsdale College coeds reported similar lights in a swamp near their school.

Because of the clamor of the local citizens for action, which included the vandalizing of Mr. Mannor's farm, the Air Force dispatched Dr. J. Allen Hynek to Michigan to investigate. Dr. Hyneck, chairman of the astronomy department of Northwestern University, had for some twenty years been the civilian consultant on UFO's for the Air Force. Dr. Hynek enraged several prominent citizens, including William Van Horn, Hillsdale County Civil Defense Director. After careful investigation, Dr. Hynek arrived at the conclusion that the "objects" sighted were, in fact, swamp gas. Apart from the controversy which raged over whether or not any

of these objects had been picked up on the radar screens at Willow Run Airport, many of the local people felt that "we have lived around here long enough to know swamp gas when we see it."

Despite the unsatisfactory conclusion to this case, Dr. Hynek has rarely been known to be wrong and, like many other prominent scientists who have taken an interest in the subject, is certainly not an unsympathetic critic. In an article published in *The Saturday Evening Post,* he not only contended for the probability of life on other planets, but suggested that they might be inhabited by civilizations more highly advanced than ours, with beings who enjoyed a life-span of 10,009 years and for whom a space-journey of 300 years would seem short.

Among the many other scientists of repute, who take a genuine interest in Ufology and whose presence gives to the study a respectability it badly needs, we have already mentioned Dr. Clyde Tombaugh. Other professional astronomers who have sighted UFO's include Frank Halstead, Curator of Darling Observatory at Duluth, Minnesota, and Dr. H. Percy Wilkins, the British astronomrm

On Nov. 1, 1955, when Mr. Halstead and his wife were crossing the Mojave Desert by train, they saw two UFO's. One was an 800-foot long, cigar-shaped craft moving just above a mountain range, parallel to the train; the other was a smaller, disc-shaped object that trailed behind the first. Both were very shiny in appearance.

While flying from Charleston, West Virginia, to Atlanta, Georgia, Dr. Wilkins observed three flying objects, of about 50 feet in diameter, oval-shaped and burnished brass in color. They ma-

neuvered around each other, darting in and out of the clouds, and then disappeared.

For as long as reliable men of science continue to sight Unidentified Flying Objects, and for as long as they continue to take an interest in finding a scientific explanation for these phenomenon, popular interest in the study of UFO's is not going to die out, it is not going to be explained away by government officials, and it is not going to be converted into a new religion by enthusiasts. Even as this book is being printed, the most serious effort yet to solve this problem is going forth at the University of Colorado. After twenty years of indifference and haphazard investigations by the Air Force, of under-financed and often over-enthusiastic efforts by civilian groups, APRO and others, Congress has at last appropriated the money to set up an investigating center. Headed by Dr. Edward Condon, former director of the National Bureau of Standards, this group of distinguished scientists is expected to make its preliminary report during the summer of 1968. In their own words: "We have no information on the subject in a form ready for distribution to the general public. . . . The project will, at the conclusion of its work, issue a final report which will be released to the public after review by the National Academy of Sciences." Despite the hint of continued secrecy, the auspices of the Air Force, and appropriations which may become the means of official censorship, it is heartening to note that ufology will at last be reviewed by the National Academy of Sciences.

For the reader whose patience has endured thus far and who has, presumably, like the writer, become persuaded of the reality of *some* unknown phenomenon in *some* of the UFO reports, the an-

swer of "I don't know" to this book's title must come as a disappointment. However, it is hoped that the more sceptical reader may have found some evidence which is convincing, or at least disturbing. They will feel perhaps, as this writer does, that the law of "Occam's razor" requires us to accept that many eye-witnesses have truly described what they thought they saw, and may very well in fact have seen what they thought they saw. In an existential problem such as this, when the objective reality of a postulate is under discussion, one swallow does indeed make a summer. As William James once and wisely said, after investigating the claims of the psychic, Mrs. Piper: "It takes only one white crow to prove that all crows are not black."

Others readers, less sceptical, may also be disappointed with the answer we have made. They will feel, and quite correctly, that the facts assembled here, and still more their presentation, does little to support the notion that "Flying Saucers" and under the control of "space beings." Our suspicion (we can not say our "conclusion") that UFO's are thoroughly natural, but perhaps sentient, phenomenon, may be wrong, but it is the only one, at the present state of investigation, to which we may honestly say the evidence seems to point.

If we ask ourselves what the possibility is of uniting these two readers, these two theoretic schools, the "terrestial" and the "supra-terrestrial," the prospects unfortunately are not very good. The difficulty of doing so is largely an evidential one. The present state of ufalogical studies, so far from being a science, is little more than an observational hobby, of deeper significance, but somewhat less accurate, than bird-watching.

When we look back on the evidence as a whole,

however, it "hangs together." Unlikely and contradictory as UFO sightings may seem to be, they all point to the existence of some phenomenon, the nature of which remains unknown to us. That they are both natural and normal happenings—and this without prejudice to "supra-terrestrial" interpretations—seems an inescapable conclusion. There is no hard and fast line between the "normal" and the "paranormal" except our own ignorance. These are terms of convenience, and too often of battle, only.

It is quite natural, however, to asky why, if UFO phenomenon are genuine, we should have been so long in proving them so. Why, after twenty years of intensive research and several hundreds of years of observation, are we still in doubt about them? Why, if they can be seen at all and are under the control of sentinent beings, can we not by now predict their appearance and observe them at will? Most men of science incline to the view that if ever ufology is to be taken seriously, it must provide itself with new techniques, new approaches, by means of which it may parallel the experimental technique of other sciences. Why is this basic requirement of science so difficult to meet? Does this difficulty imply that UFO phenomenon are really illusory?

In other physical sciences we deal with phenomenon that are reproducible, with events that are continuously open to our senses, to accurate descriptions, and to our direct intervention, control, and prediction. Even in the realm of that other unpredictable science, psychology, this is becoming more and more true. In the study of UFO's however, all we can do is to patiently wait and to be caught unprepared. At present, we do not even understand the conditions under which UFO's ap-

pear. Therefore, a desire that ufology duplicate the methods of other sciences is unreasonable. Even the most orthodox sciences can but question nature; none can force her to reveal her secrets before we are capable of understanding them.

The progress, or, more accurately, the simple moving on of science in any field of knowledge is always haphazard. What we know today has to be discarded; what we do not know has to be secured, analyzed and consolidated into a theoretical structure, so that it too may one day be discarded and still new regions brought under control. Classic UFO cases do, in my opinion, exisit, but for the time being we must probably be content with correlating their features and with arriving at some pattern underlying all their seeming variations.

The pseudo-religious interpretations which was place upon UFO facts do not, I think, carry us much farther toward a solution of the age-old questions concerning their nature and significance and still less those concerning man's place in the universe. The existence of UFO's does, however, confront us with another of nature's challenges, with another of her thrilling promises, and with the fact that there are still physical forces in the universe which are unknown to science.

If in the immediate future there seems little prospect of our understanding these ufological forces, it is nevertheless plausible to suppose that they are comparable in nature with normal astro-physical forces. But this we do not know, and indeed, with the nuclear energies still waiting man's exploitation for peaceful purposes, it is perhaps all to the good that UFO's remain shrouded with mystery. Remembering modern man's ethical genius (if such he has) is not inherently better that that of his

ancestors and doubtless inferior to the ancient Romans at their best, that his every instinct toward goodness must be always threatened, and sometimes lost, to be fully felt as such, and further remembering that for man virtue is "Not the absence of vice, but vice there, and virtue holding her by the throat," we may perhaps derive as much comfort as caution from J. Allen Hynek's words, warning us against a too ready dismissal, or solution, of the UFO enigma:

> I have begun to feel that there is a tendency in 20th Century science to forget that there will be a 21st Century science, and indeed, a 30th Century science, from which vantage points our knowledge of the universe may appear quite different. We suffer, perhaps from temporal provincialism, a form of arrogance that has always irritated posterity.

APPENDIX I

(From a statement sworn to by Alexander Hamilton, dated April 21, 1897.)

Last Monday night about 10:30 we were awakened by a noise among the cattle. I arose, thinking that perhaps my bulldog was performing his pranks, but upon going to the door saw to my utter astonishment that an airship was slowly descending upon my cow lot, about forty rods 660 feet) from the house.

Calling my tenant, Gid Heslip, and my son Wall, we seized some axes and ran to the corral. Meanwhile the ship had been gently descending until it was not more than thirty feet above the ground, and we came within fifty yards of it.

It consisted of a great cigar-shaped portion, possibly three hundred feet long, with a carriage underneath. The carriage was made of glass or some other trasparent substance alternating with a narrow strip of some material. It was brightly lighted within and everything was plainly visible—it was occupied by six of the strangest beings I ever saw. They were jabbering together but we could not understand a word they said.

Every part of the vessel which was not transparent was of a dark reddish color. We stood mute with wonder and fright. Then some noise attracted their attention and they turned a light directly upon us. Immediately on catching sight of us they turned

on some unkown power, and a great turbine wheel, about thirty feet in diameter, which was revolving slowly below the craft, began to buzz and the vessel rose lightly as a bird. When about three hundred feet above us it seemed to pause and to hover directly above a two-year-old heifer, which was bawling and jumping, apparently fast in the fence. Going to her, we found a cable about half an inch in thickness made of some red material fastened in a slip knot around her neck and going up to the vessel from the heifer tangled in the wire fence. We tried to get it off but could not, so we cut the wire loose to see the ship, heifer and all, rise slowly, disappearing in the northwest.

We went home but I was so frightened I could not sleep. Rising early Tuesday I started out on my horse, hoping to find some trace of my cow. This I failed to do, but coming back in the evening found that Link Thomas, about three or four miles west of LeRoy, had found the hide, legs and head in his field that day. He, thinking that someone had butchered a stolen beast, had brought the hide to town for identification, but was greatly mystified in not being able to find any tracks in the soft ground. After identifying the hide by my brand, I went home. But every time I would drop to sleep I would see the cursed thing, with its big lights and hideous people. I don't know whether they are devils or angels, or what; but we all saw them, and my whole family saw the ship, and I don't ant any more to do with them.

AFFADAVIT

"Hamilton has long been a resident of Kansas and known all over Woodson, Allen, Coffey, and Ander-

son counties. He was a member of the House of Representatives. He staked his sacred honor upon the truth of his story.

As there are now, always have been and always will be skeptics and unbelievers whenever the truth of anything bordering the improbable is presented, and knowing that some ignorant or suspicious people will doubt the truthfulness of the above statement, now therefore we, the undersigned, do hereby make the following affidavit:

That we have known Alexander Hamilton for one to thirty years, and that for truth and veracity we have never heard his word questioned, and that we do verily believe his statement to be true and correct.

Signed: E.W. Wharton. State Oil Inspector
M. E. Hunt, Sheriff
W. Lauber, Deputy Sheriff
H. H. Johnson, Pharmacist
H. H. Winter, Banker
J. H. Stitcher, Attorney
Alexander Stewart, Justice of the Peace
F. W. Butler, Druggist
James W. Martin, Registrar of Deeds
and H.C. Rollins, Postmaster

Subscribed and sworn before me this 21st day of April, 1897"

APPENDIX II

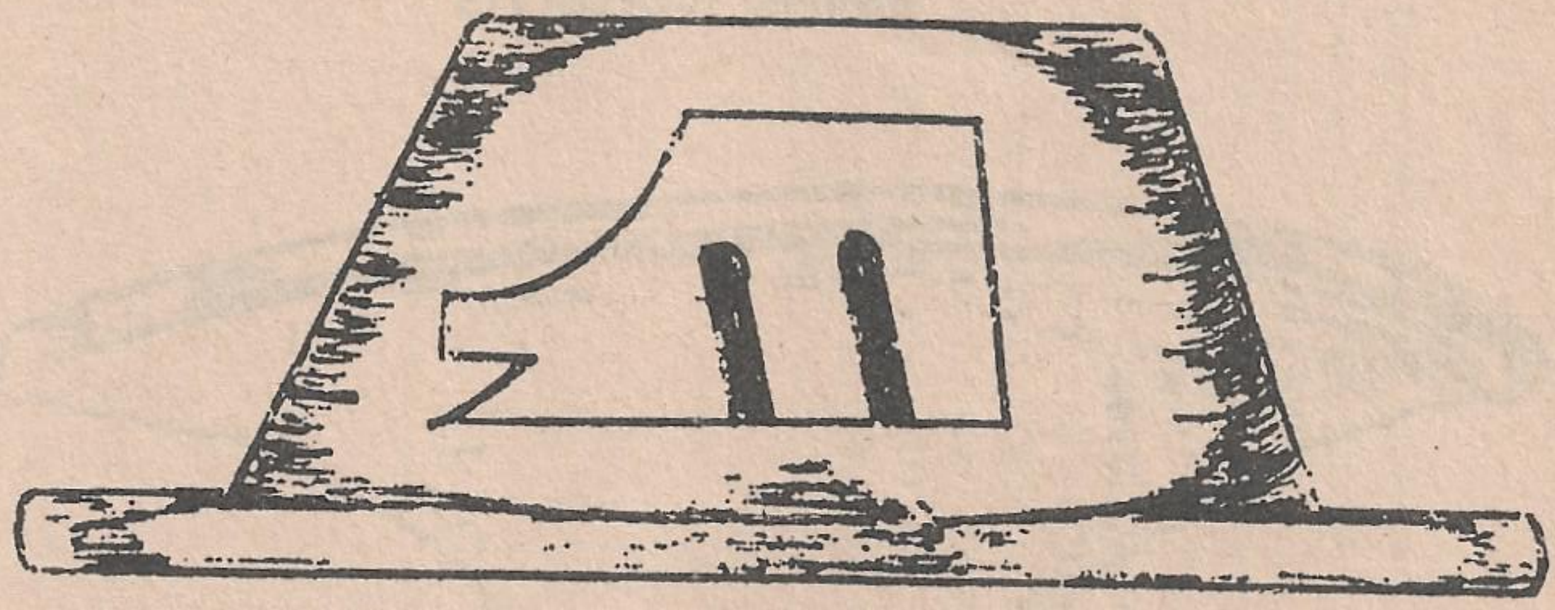
A comparison between the reports of the Fatima "miracle" and recent sightings of Unidentified Flying Objects.
(*Quoted from Paul Thomas's Flying Saucers Through the Ages*)

FATIMA (extracts from officially confirmed reports)	FLYING SAUCER SIGHTINGS (from Aimé Michel and Donald Keyhoe)
A disc with sharp edges, at the edge bright, luminous, and brilliant, but not tiring the eyes at all.	A luminous disc as large as the full Moon, but shining with a brighter glow was hanging motionless in the night sky. Suddenly the object began to rock. . . . (A baker from Arras, 1954).
I heard people compare it with a matt silver disc, but this did not seem accurate to me as it seemed to have a brighter, more vivid and richer colour like the sheen of a pearl.	The object was lit-up by a pale light, not blinding, rather like that of a neon. (The crew of a French Air Force plane, 1954).
This pearly disc was moving at a dizzy speed. It was not the twinkling of a star; it turned round at an astounding speed.	It was a wheel looking as if it had been made of red-hot iron, turning round. (The crew of an air-liner of TWA in the USA in 1952).
It was suddenly transformed into a wheel of fire. The sun threw bundles of rays of blue, red, violet, yellow and green light in all directions.	Shining first with an intense blue, the object soon changed to white, while a red halo appeared at its edges. The object revolves with a rapid motion. (Sighting at Dole (Jura) in 1954). Above Phoenix (Arizona) the craft changed successively from red to green then from yellow to blue. (1952).
Suddenly detached from the sky, the sun seemed to rebound in the sky by a series of leaps and bounds. . . . It approached by a series of zigzag movements.	When the craft began to come down, it began to shake like a dead leaf, like the movement of a pendulum. Then it hung in the sky turning like a top. (Lieut. J. Kilburn on board a jet aircraft, September, 1952).
As if hesitating, the sun paused before going, recalled by a systerious order taking its place high in the heavenly vault.	The final descent was like that of a dead leaf, but after hanging for a moment like a pendulum, the craft shot upwards at an angle, and disappeared. (Le Bourget, 1952).
The clothes of those who since the morning had been drenched by the rain were now completely dry.	After the passage of a craft giving off intense heat a log merchant from Lusigny, near Troyes, declared that despite the rain, the ground and the trees were as dry as if the sun were shining. (20 October, 1954).

APPENDIX III

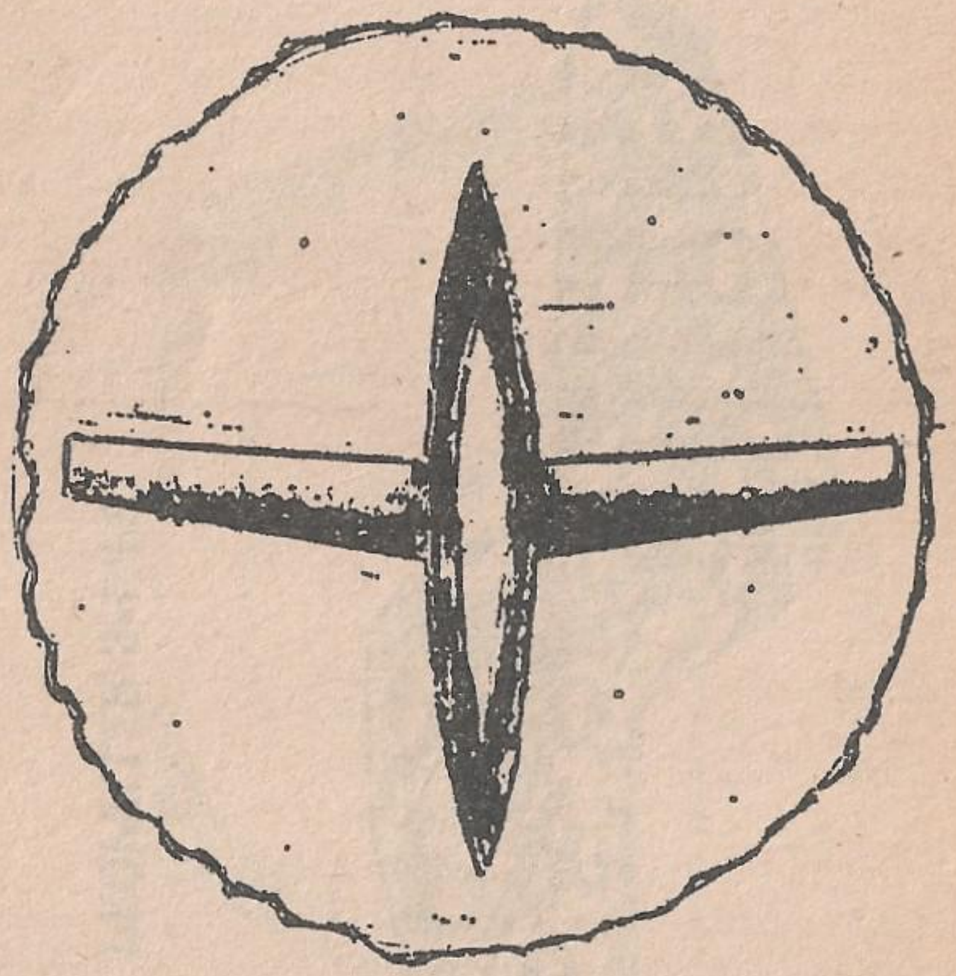
NOTE: The following sketches of UFO's include those chosen by the Air Force as a UFO category guide to represent some, but not all, the main categories of UFOs. Each has been picked for its reliability and descriptive detail out of more typical "unknowns"—UFOs which remain unexplained after exhaustive Air Force investigation—and, while such sketches have an advantage in clarity over the typical UFO photograph, the artistic abilities of the various witnesses are such that the reader is cautioned to assume that they are not necessarily correct in every detail.

ELLIPTICAL SHAPE

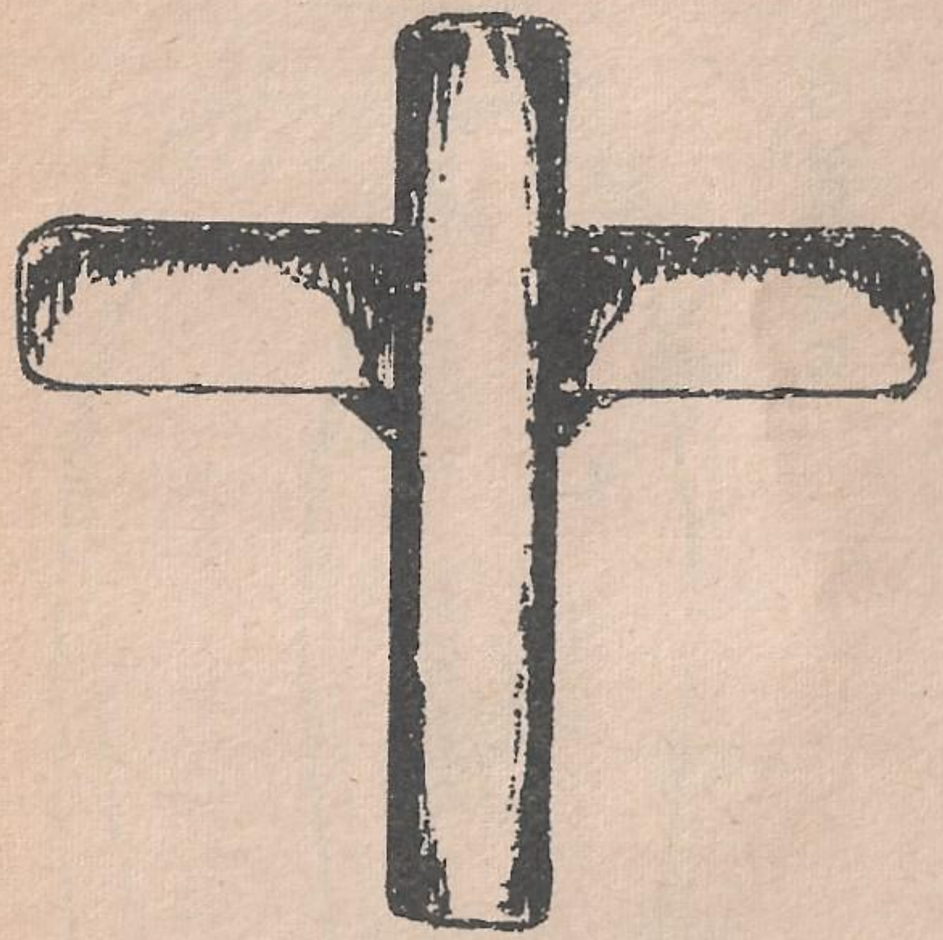


DISC SHAPE

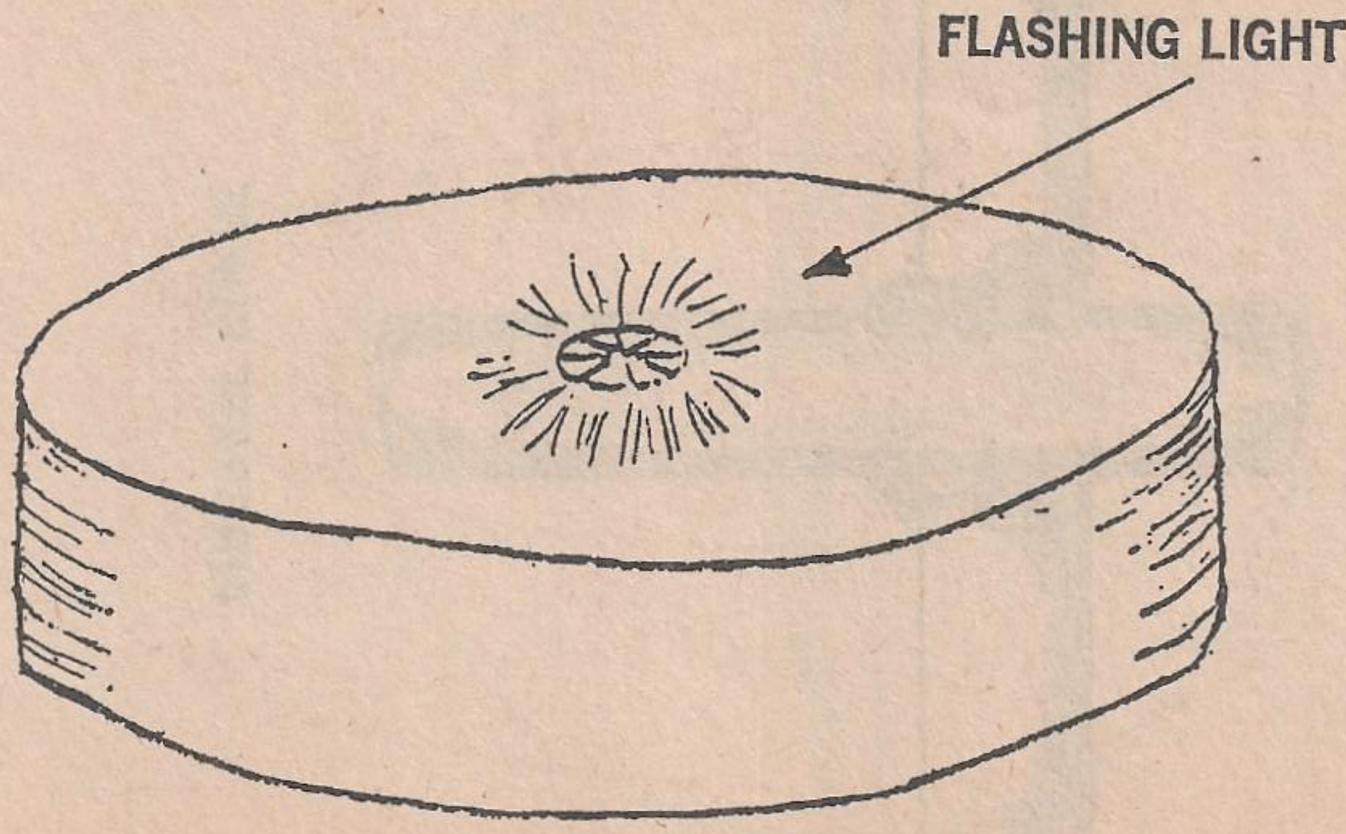
PROPELLER SHAPE

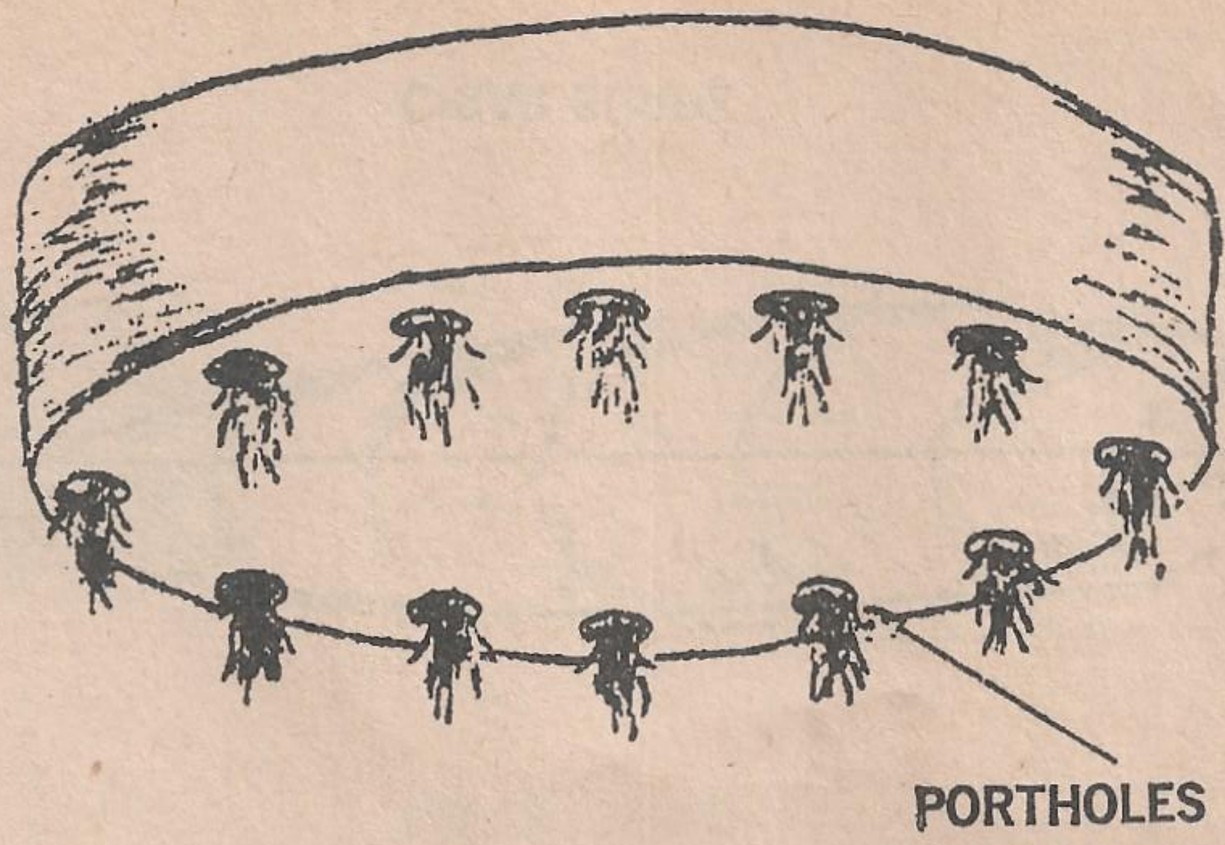


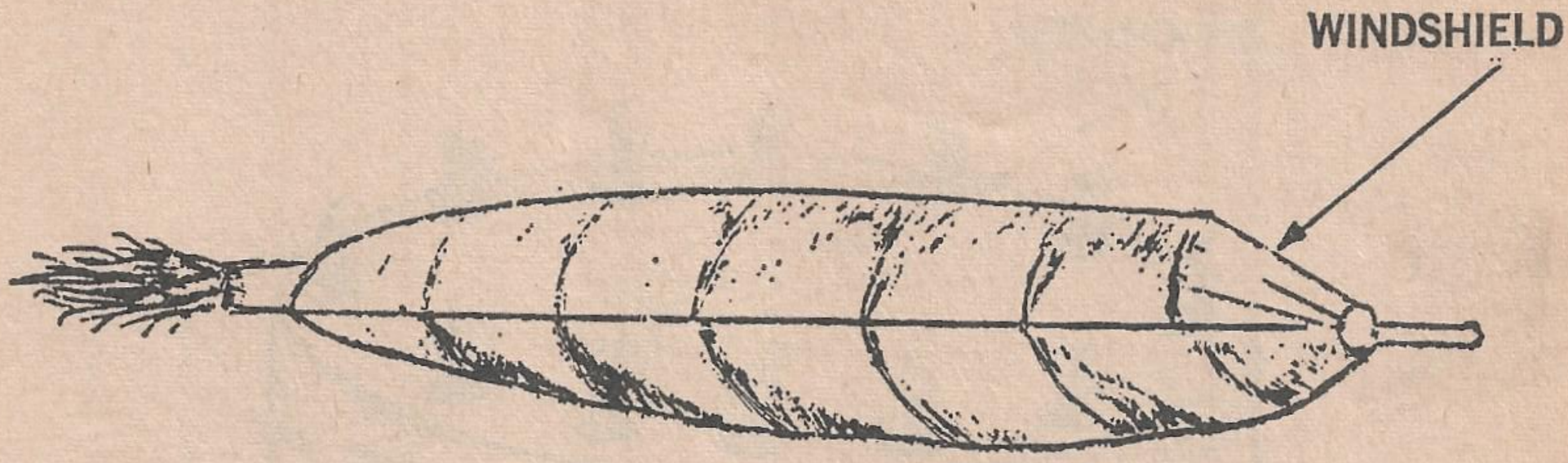
AIRCRAFT SHAPE



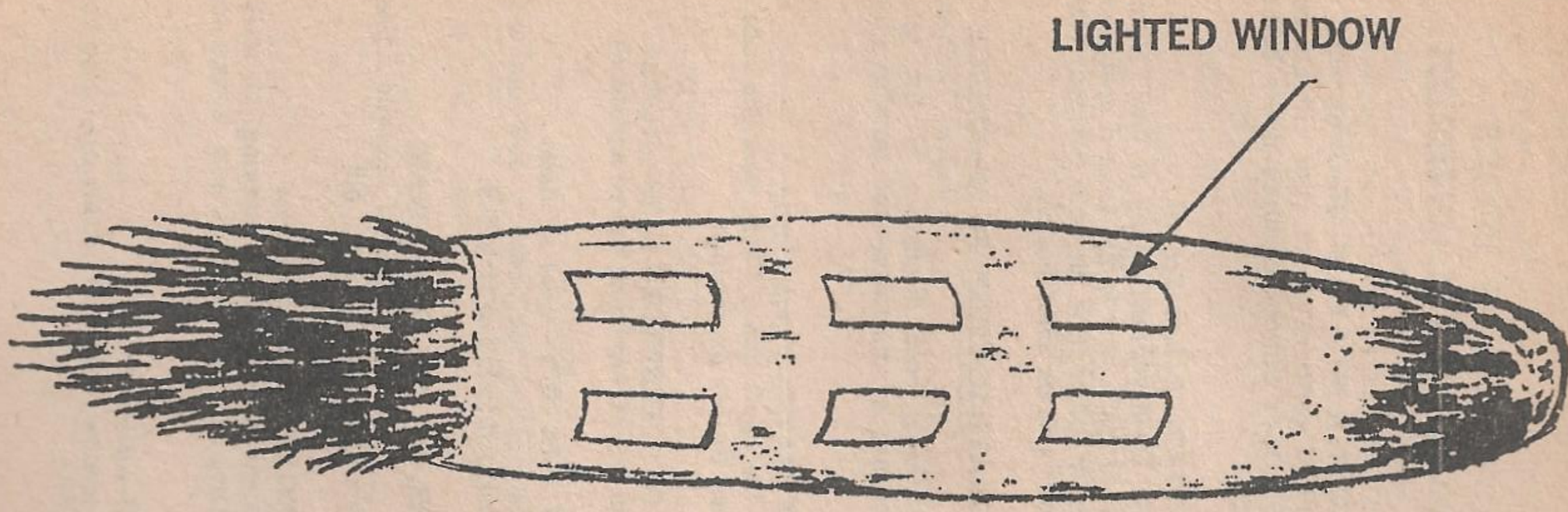
AIRCRAFT SHAPE


FLASHING LIGHT


PORTHOLES



CIGAR SHAPE



CIGAR SHAPE

NEW TOWER BOOKS OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST

42-671 **THERE OUGHTA BE A LAW**—*Harry Shorten* 50¢
Over a hundred cartoons about your friends and neighbors. Shorten's famous cartoons never before in book form.

43-706 **WHO, *ME* FLY?**—*Robert Scharff* 60¢
Yes, *you* fly! Do-it-yourself flying is "in." Here's what it takes to learn how to fly; what it costs; and how you can broaden your pleasure horizons after you have your private pilot license.

43-707 **SEXUAL GRATIFICATION IN MARRIAGE**—*Jeffrey Williams* 60¢
A famed author's bold discussion of the most intimate problems of marriage—and how to solve them.

46-718 **BRAND OF HATE**—*Frank Castle* 45¢
Branded on the chest like a Texas steer, he rode a thousand miles to seek his revenge.

42-719 **OUTPOST OF ETERNITY**—*Helen Arvonen* 50¢
A suspenseful tale of suspicion, hatred and death.

44-720 **BLOOD IN THE SKY**—*Dan Brennan* 75¢
Mission after mission the bombers flew out over Germany, resigned to kill or be killed.

44-721 **DAUGHTER, OH MY DAUGHTER!**—*Mildred Mesurac Jeffrey* 60¢
She was only a high school student, but . . .

42-732 **BITTER LEGACY**—*Ruth Macleod* 50¢
She was warned not to take the tutoring job at the secluded estate, but she did, and now it was too late—

46-733 **THE OATH**—*Riley Ryan* 45¢
He swore a terrible vengeance on the man who had ravaged his wife.

43-734 **THE PSYCHO**—*Phillips Moore* 60¢
By far the most frightening book of this or any other year.

43-735 **OPERATION: SKY DROP**—*Dan Brennan* 60¢
They flew by night and parachuted behind enemy lines on some of the most dangerous missions of World War II.

44-746 **IF THIS BE SEXUAL HERESY**—*Dr. Albert Ellis* 75¢
The book that crumbles the old walls of puritan and Victorian sexual morality.

43-747 **JACQUEMINOT**—*Kathleen Rich* 60¢
Gaby's first night in the gloomy old house convinced her that it was no normal house, but a place of twisted evil—a place where a beautiful red rose was a symbol of death.

43-748 **CATHY'S WAY**—*Dan Brennan* 60¢
James Cain shocked the world with "The Postman Always Rings Twice" . . . John O'Hara with "Butterfield 8" . . . And now Dan Brennan does it in "CATHY'S WAY."

43-749 **THE CAPTIVE**—*John Turner* 60¢
A bizarre story of sexual abduction.

42-760 **FLEUR MACABRE**—*Isabel Stewart Way* 50¢
Death stalked her every night in the crumbling old mansion on the top of the hill.

43-761 **CHILD OF COMMUNISM**—*Ede Pfeiffer* 60¢
The brutal and sometimes terrifying story of the communist take-over of Hungary and the popular revolution against it.

43-762 **BEYOND BELIEF**—*Stefan Elg* 60¢
20 case histories of the supernatural, each authenticated by scientific investigation.

43-763 **CODE NAME: RUBBLE**—*Paul Thomas* 60¢
The game: Espionage. The assignment: A nearly impossible one for a most improbable spy. By the author of *The Defector.*

46-764 **GUNS UP**—*Ernest Haycox* 45¢
Guns blazed in the bloodiest feud ever to split the West into two seething camps.

44-775 **THE BIRD'S NEST**—*Shirley Jackson* 75¢
A fascinating and terrifying tale of a woman with four distinctly separate personalities—based on an actual and famous psychiatric case history.

43-776 **THE MIND CAGE**—*A. E. Van Vogt* 60¢
By far the most wildly imaginative tale ever penned by the acknowledged king of the science fiction writers.

46-777 **WIPE OUT THE BRIERLYS**—*Ernest Haycox* 45¢
King Merrick's assignment was to kill! and kill! and kill! A Tower Western Classic.

42-778 **MURDER LAS VEGAS STYLE**—*W. T. Ballard* 50¢
Mark Foran, newest of the private ops—out-Harpers Harper.

43-779 **A RAGE WITHIN**—*March Hastings* 60¢
Three men made her three different women!

42-790 **THE LUCIFER MASK**—*Kathleen Rich* 50¢
Death lay waiting for her like a crouching beast unless she could uncover the wearer of *The Lucifer Mask*.

46-791 **GUNS OF FURY**—*Ernest Haycox* 45¢
He detested violence, but every punk gunman forced him to prove the speed of his gun.

42-792 **WHY ARE THEY WATCHING US?**
—*Allen Louis Erskine* 50¢
Sufficient evidence is available to prove that UFO's are not only real but might have a greater effect on our lives than anything man has yet experienced. Here is the result of 15 years of intensive investigation.

43-793 **A TIME OF TORMENT**—*Jason Hytes* 60¢
An explosive novel of modern infidelity on the grand scale, by the author of "The Awakening."

43-804 **THE LADY FROM L.U.S.T.**—*Rod Gray* 60¢
The world's sexiest spy: When this lady tracks you down, it's a pleasure to be caught.

43-815 **ONE WAY TICKET**—*Jason Hytes* 60¢
The author of "The Awakening," whose name has sold over five million books, turns his scathing pen upon society's sexual disintegration.

43-849 **GROTESQUE SEX CRIMES**—*William Ruben* 60¢
Documented case histories of the sexually obsessed psychopath.

43-860 **LAY ME ODDS**—*Rod Gray* 60¢
The further misadventures of operative OH-OH-SEX, the world's sexiest spy who is paid to sleep on the job.

45-861 **THE COUCH**—*D. Royal* 95¢
The psychiatrist's couch exposes the devils in the flesh, the sexual urges—and torments—in the female psyche.

43-862 **MISTRESS OF THE SHADOWS**—*Ruth MacLeod* 60¢
Helpless and alone, Lana faced the chilling terror which threatened her life . . . . and the man she loved.

43-863 **YOUR SINS AND MINE**—*George Parksmith* 60¢
A carousel of lovers whose passions were too fierce, too free—too destructive.

44-864 **WINGED VICTORY**—*Dan Brennan* 75¢
They were a team that had learned to kill without fear, to destroy with precision and nerve!

43-865 **THE VIOLENT MEN**—*John S. Daniels* 60¢
Kralick swore to find and kill the man who had raped his sister.

45-876 **FLESHPOTS OF ANTIQUITY**—*Henry Frichet* 95¢
This is no dry-as-dust history but the joyous story of men and women who lived and loved when the world was young, and sex wasn't just a dark corner of life. It was life!

43-877 **SEX IS BIG BUSINESS**—*John Austin* 60¢
Just tell them what you want and the pleasure merchants will deliver the goods. For a price.

43-878 **THE PRESIDENT'S RIGHT HAND**
—*Dan Brennan* 60¢
If ever a man didn't belong in the White House it was Senator Malcolm M. Molander. And everybody said he was going to be the new Vice President.

43-879 **RITA**—*Jason Hytes* 60¢
She had one function—just one!

Please allow 3 weeks for filling orders.

Tower Publications, Inc., 185 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10016

Please send me the books circled above.
Amount enclosed $_____. (Please add 10¢ per book for handling and postage)

ORDER BY BOOK # ONLY
CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF BOOKS WANTED

* In the event we are out of stock of any of your choices, please underline the alternative *numbers.* *

Name .....

(*Please print.*)

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

Send check, cash, or money order—*NO STAMPS PLEASE.*
CANADA ONLY—add 10¢ for every Canadian dollar order. Tower Books distributed and available in British Isles at 5/- each including postage and packing from: BEN'S BOOKS COVERED MARKET, 24B Crown Street, Acton W3, London, England.

TARGET: EARTH?

Here, at long last, is a book on unidentified flying objects that separates the real from the unreal—fact from fantasy. If ever a book needed to be published, and read by everyone, it is this one. The UFO Age might be said to begin in 1947, and since then the entire subject of flying saucers, or whatever they are, has been hopelessly bogged down in a morass of lies, rumors, half-truths, wild theories, and just plain hallucinations. Now the noted writer Steven Tyler has produced a book that has been hailed as a major breakthrough in this otherwise clouded area of UFO research. Every sighting, every report, every bit of evidence is sifted and evaluated. Some of Mr. Tyler's conclusions will terrify you, but that can not be helped. If, indeed, the invaders are coming, we must be prepared for them. Read this book! Learn from it!

Printed in U.S.A.